

THE TIMES Tomorrow

On the shelf Why did Alfred Hitchcock hide five of his most famous films from public view? Spectrum investigates.



Off the peg Men's Fashion looks at the changing style of suits. At the table The full list of cricket fixtures for 1984. On the doorstep John Barry with a message for Moscow as cruise missiles come to Europe. In the frame Computer Horizons offers another opportunity for pupils to win a computer for their school.

EEC acts to enforce steel prices

Stringent controls on minimum EEC steel prices will be introduced next month in an effort to prevent illegal overproduction which, according to the European Commission, threatens the industry with collapse. The measures include a system of deposits returned to produce only if the Commission is satisfied the steel has been sold in line with EEC policy.

Reagan in DMZ

Massive security surrounded President Reagan's visit to the Korean Demilitarized Zone, the first US leader to do so.

Miners' ballot

The National Coal Board, to the anger of Mr Arthur Scargill, the mine union leader, is preparing to ballot miners by post on ending their countrywide overtime ban.

Navy accused

Allegations that the Royal Navy has concealed the true cost of some projects will come under close scrutiny when ministers return to their desks today.

Andropov calm

Moscow remains unfurled over the Andropov health rumours, officials indeed hinting that the Soviet leader may reappear in public shortly.

Irish challenge

Sinn Féin is to contest the European Parliament election for the first time next year and if successful will take its seats.

Ring of protest

The Polish people have been given special telephone numbers to call to protest against food price rises, announced at the weekend, which come into force on January 1.

Grenadians held

The United States Army is holding 140 Grenadians for interrogation at Point Salines detention centre, using 10ft by 10ft wooden crates as isolation cells.

Battle looms over privatization of gas and electricity

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government is embarking on a wide-ranging review of privatization plans for the next five years which looks certain to lead to a clash between the Treasury and the Department of Energy over the future of the gas and electricity industries. Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, is expected to come under strong pressure from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to introduce greater competition into the industries, possibly including such radical options as breaking up British Gas and allowing private industry to sell gas direct to consumers. The issue is likely to come to a head at a series of meetings between the Treasury and departments responsible for the nationalized industries which is planned for the next few weeks as part of an exercise to map out the Government's privatization programme for the rest of this Parliament. Ministers at Transport, Energy and Trade and Industry are among those being asked to put forward options for how they propose to introduce competition and private capital into the industries they cannot. This exercise partly reflects the continuing central role of privatization in the Government's economic strategy, which was underlined two weeks ago in a speech by Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who is responsible for coordinating the privatization programme. Whereas the Government raised less than £2,000m from denationalization and asset sales in its first four years, Treasury ministers believe that it could be possible to realize at least £10,000m from privatization in the next five years - particularly if the profitable gas and electricity industries are included. But the exercise also reflects a determination to switch the emphasis away from simple change of ownership to genuine improvements in competition and efficiency. While the Government is pressing ahead with its plan to float British Telecom on the

Dispute cuts BBC viewing time

By David Hewson

BBC closed down nearly an hour early last night at 11.50 pm because of the outside broadcast technicians' dispute, which could spread to other parts of the network later this week. Officials and members of the Association of Broadcasting Staffs met over the weekend to discuss the corporation's threat to dismiss technicians who refuse to give an undertaking to work normally by Thursday. Mr Paddy Leach, the union's assistant general secretary, said yesterday that consultations with union members in the regions were likely to continue until close to the expiry of the BBC deadline. The union is testing the level of support it is likely to receive among its 15,000 BBC members unaffected by the dispute if the dismissals go ahead. It began in September over the demand by the ABC for late night payments for outside broadcast technicians returning home for assignments, and has increasingly disrupted BBC schedules. More than 400 technicians are suspended without pay. A small number of outside broadcast technicians are still working, but the corporation faces serious disruption of its services this week. If there is no early settlement of the issue, the BBC will be looking anxiously to see if support for the technicians spreads. The latest audience ratings show that the BBC is losing heavily to ITV. Average viewing of BBC 1 was down 5 per cent on the previous year for the week ending October 23. Both BBC channels could only manage a 45 per cent share of viewing time, 35 per cent of it on BBC 1, against ITV's 50 per cent and Channel 4's 5 per cent.

Miners may back Benn nomination

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Tony Wedgwood Benn, the most important figure in the Labour Party outside Parliament, said yesterday that he would be ready, if selected, to contest the by-election at Chesterfield when Mr Eric Varley retires. He said: "I have a constituency. But he added that the decision on the Labour candidature would be made by the local party without outside pressure. Mr Benn was responding, in an interview on the BBC radio programme *The World This Weekend*, to favourable comments about him by Mr Peter Heathfield, leader of the Derbyshire miners. Mr Heathfield, who said he would support Mr Benn's candidature, described him as a friend of Derbyshire miners, who had spoken at their schools and addressed their conference. He thought the spotlight would be on Chesterfield, with the pundits talking about Mr Neil Kinnock's ascendancy over the party, and "it could be a heavyweight by-election". These points had to be born in mind when choosing a candidate. Mr Heathfield also compared Mr Benn favourably with Mr Varley, whom he succeeded in

Assad delays Gemayel visit

Beirut (Reuters) - A visit to Damascus, scheduled for today by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, was postponed last night due to a sudden illness of Assad of Syria, Lebanese officials announced. Beirut radio said Mr Assad would require hospital treatment but did not identify his illness. The officials said Mr Abdel-Haleem Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, would visit Beirut on Thursday to prepare for a Damascus visit by Mr Gemayel when President Assad recovers. Syrian smiles: With unaccustomed courtesy, Damascus radio had been referring to "His Excellency" President Gemayel while preparations were still being made for today's planned visit. (Robert Fisk writes from Beirut). Mr Gemayel was going to Damascus with a promise to form a Lebanese government of national unity and an offer to ignore the unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel, provided Mr Assad gave his word that he would order the Syrian army to withdraw from Lebanon as soon as the Israelis had left. The meeting which was to have marked the official end to the state of near-hostility between the Syrian and Lebanese governments, was also likely to embrace the future of Yasser Arafat, who was hinting this weekend that he might leave the encircled Lebanese city of Tripoli and travel to Amman to reconnoitre talks with King Hussein of Jordan on the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank. In Damascus yesterday neither the Government-controlled press nor the state radio chose to comment on the American decision to cut off aid to Syria, largely, one supposes, because the Syrian Government had never told its people that it was receiving such aid. At the Baddawi camp to the south of Tripoli, Mr Arafat's guerrillas are still in their front-line positions although some 11,000 Palestinian civilians have fled the camp about 3,000 are still there, many living in underground shelters. (Rafael Hirsch, page 4)

Anglais Nouveau makes it a two-way wine race

By David Hewson

With Britain on the verge of another Beaujolais race, a new competitor has entered the cross-Channel wine lists, Anglais Nouveau. When the latest Beaujolais Nouveau is released for sale at midnight in France tonight, the English will strike back. After receiving the blessing of the Prime Minister, six London taxis will race across the Channel and through France to Strasbourg, carrying English food and wine to the European Parliament. English Wine and Cheese Race, as it has been dubbed by the organizers, the Conservative group of the European Parliament, believes a serious purpose. The group wants to reverse the decision of the Strasbourg authorities not to serve English wine and cheeses in the Parliament's restaurants. Six English country cheeses, Double Gloucester, Stilton, Cheshire, Leicester, Lancashire and Cheddar, and six English wines, four from Kent, one from Sussex and one from Somerset, will be served with



Sentimental journey: The Queen returning to Treetops, Kenya, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and former hunter Mr Dick Prickett, who helped to move a stubborn buffalo from the royal path. (Promise fulfilled, page 4.)

Pride and protest as nation remembers

By Thompson Prentice

Britain paid tribute to her war dead at traditional Remembrance Day services yesterday while demonstrators used the occasion to highlight their fears about wars of the future. The Prince of Wales laid a wreath at the Cenotaph on behalf of the Queen, half a world away in Kenya, as 25 protesters in Parliament Square were arrested while staging a mock "die in". At Grosvenor Gardens, the peace women observed the two-minute silence, then held a slow march to protest at the death of an American nuclear analyst. In Dresden, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, called for international peace. In London's chill, crippled streets, soldiers from Northern Ireland and the Falklands were wheeled past England's red wreaths, following the unflinching steps of their blinded, older comrades, and sharing with them the gentle, sad applause of the crowds. For the first time, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament were officially, if inconspicuously, on parade, when six members of the Ex-Services CND joined the march past. A wreath laid anonymously on their behalf had the message: "Save the world for which our comrades fought and died". Ex-Services CND claims 500 members nationwide. The last leaves of the pavement sycamores drifted down to the pavement, shaken by the wind and the parade, the silence marked the start of the silence. Police on the rooftops tilted their binoculars towards a noisy, low-flying helicopter, straying off course from an RAF base in Kent on a flight to Newcastle. "All aircraft are asked to steer clear", the CAA said. "The circumstances have been reported and will be looked at tomorrow." As the silence ended, the Prince of Wales, representing the sovereign at the ceremony for the first time, laid the first wreath. Continued on back page, col 1



Royal tribute: The Prince of Wales laying a wreath at the Cenotaph on behalf of the Queen. It was the first time he had represented the Sovereign at the ceremony. More photographs, back page.

World longs for peace says Runcie

From Michael Binyon, Leipzig

Giving strong support to the peace efforts of the Lutheran Church in East Germany, Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, told a packed congregation here yesterday that easy talk about peace from those who did not see themselves as God's children was shallow and promoted cynicism. Dr Runcie preaching on Remembrance Sunday in the rebuilt Kreuzkirche, said the world longed for profound peace but had to be cautious of "easy speeches which come too cheaply." Making a clear distinction between the politicized peace movement of the East German Government and the church-backed peace campaign, he said the church's slogan "Gott Über Alles" was the heart of the matter. And he added: "The Christian workers for peace in this country have been an inspiration to so many in my country." Continued on back page, col 7

AND NOW... THE GREAT NEWS  
**TOWN KEEPS ITS PROMISE!**

You know how it goes. Promises, promises. Growth tomorrow. Success sometime. Bear with us. All you need is faith.

In Northampton the promise has been kept.

Eleven days isn't long. Less than a fortnight. But since 1970 Northampton has added one new firm, 45 jobs, 48 new homes, 65 people, 6250 sq ft of shops and offices, and 22,000 sq ft of brand new factories - EVERY ELEVEN DAYS!

And more good news. Nearly 70 overseas firms from 15 countries have moved to Northampton, bringing new investment and making this one of the UK's fastest growth points.

And no wonder. Distribution is no problem when your operating base is on the key stretch of the national motorway system. Right on the M1, midway between London and Birmingham. 50% of Britain's industry and 57% of its population is within 100 mile radius.

Take success you can see and need right now in Northampton.

Send today for your free information pack.

*expanding*  
**NORTHAMPTON**  
Contact Donald McLean on 0604 34734  
Northampton Development Corporation, 2-3 Market Square, Northampton NN1 2EN



# Terrorism continues as Sinn Fein heads for wider role in politics

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Provisional Sinn Fein has taken a tentative step towards lifting its ban on members taking their seats in the Dail.

But it has made clear that the violence will continue in spite of any increase in political activity.

Mr Gerry Adams, in his first presidential address to the movement, said the armed struggle was necessary and morally correct. He paid tribute to the "freedom fighters" of the IRA.

But he said the movement was not aiming to take over the Irish Republic and the strategy of revolutionary force had to be disciplined and constantly reassessed.

Mr Adams, who is MP for Belfast, West, had earlier opposed indiscriminate IRA action and said that "proper safeguards" should be taken to avoid civilian casualties.

But the Army, Royal Ulster Constabulary and Ulster Defence Regiment are seen by the movement as "legitimate targets".

That policy was emphasized on Saturday when an IRA rocket attack killed Constable Paul Clarke, and injured seven others at an RUC station in Carrickmore, Co Tyrone.

Constable Clarke, aged 29, the father of three children, was the fifth policeman to die in Northern Ireland in eight days.

The attack came within an hour of the unanimous endorsement of Mr Adams, aged 34, as Sinn Fein president.

a move which sealed the ascendancy of young members from Northern Ireland who have achieved electoral success in the province.

Their dominance was also evident in the departure of Mr David O'Connell, the former IRA chief of staff, who was replaced as vice-president by a young trade unionist.

It is these young members who have argued for an end to "conspiratorial politics" in favour of open debate on the possibility of the movement rejecting abstentionism and entering the Dail as part of a plan to build support in the Republic.

They want to develop the movement as a force for political and social change in the Republic, using the "local involvement" tactics which have succeeded in Northern Ireland.

The chances of Sinn Fein members eventually taking their seats in the Dail increased after the conference agreed a motion allowing for debate on the movement's constitution.

It also voted against reaffirming the ban on discussion of abstentionism, but without the two-thirds majority necessary to alter the constitution.

The votes went against the advice of the Mr Ruairi O Braigh, the retiring president, who supported the strategy of fighting elections in Northern Ireland and the Republic, but said that to discuss taking the seats was unthinkable.

"To me, to discuss going into Leinster House is as foreign and as alien as the IRA starting to discuss a surrender of arms. It is unthinkable."

"I do not want us to start discussing converting a revolutionary movement into a constitutional party."

He said such an approach would lead to feuding.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday that he was worried that growing support for Provisional Sinn Fein might bring it a lead at the local elections in 1985 over the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

He added that it was therefore important to strengthen constitutional nationalism among those who were prepared to work peacefully for the united Ireland which they sought.

Provisional Sinn Fein had certain attractions for the young as a "more revolutionary type of party". The overwhelming concern was that it was attached to violence. Every time it had been challenged to renounce violence it had failed to do so.

Barry Robert Llewellyn, aged 23, of Brean Place, Downpatrick, Co Down, appeared in court yesterday charged with murdering two RUC constables on community duty in the town on October 6.

He was also charged with membership of the IRA and will appear at Belfast Crown Court on November 21. No application for bail was made.

## CND chief 'proud' to address communists

RUPERT MORRIS offers a glimpse of Britain's Communist Party in its fractious congress yesterday at Hammersmith town hall.

Monsieur Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, was given a rapturous reception as guest of honour at the 38th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

He declared himself "proud to have been invited and delighted to be able to accept."

Shortly afterwards he made a contribution to the day's main debate, on whether *Marxism Today*, the party's monthly journal, was ideologically acceptable. He found the publication "a stimulating, interesting journal."

The next debate was between the dominant Euro-Communist and the hard-line pro-Soviet faction, which believes the leadership is displaying dangerous revisionist tendencies.

The attack on the leadership was led by Mr Mick Costello, who accused the Euro-Communists of being "hampered by doubts about Marxist-Leninism," while the Costello supporters were described by one delegate as "political dinosaurs."

However, Ms Sue Michie, from the Costello camp, warned that *Marxism Today* had



Martin Jacques: "Accused of being a success"

become "divorced from the struggle" and was even distributed by W. H. Smith - that was the ultimate sellout to capitalism.

Mr Martin Jacques, editor of *Marxism Today*, said he stood accused, as one delegate put it, of running a successful magazine - *Marxism Today* has more than doubled its circulation in six years while the party's established daily paper, *The Morning Star*, continued to lose readers.

## New doubts on Reuter flotation

By David Walker

Sir Christopher Chancellor, former chief executive of Reuters, yesterday invoked the name of the eminent jurist Lord Goddard to support his argument that the news agency's trust document is an immovable obstacle to the proposed £1bn flotation of Reuters in the stock market.

Lord Goddard, as Lord Chief Justice, was involved in the drafting of Reuters' original trust deed in 1941 and was called on to approve changes in 1946 and 1950. This, Sir Christopher said, related the claim that altering the trust did not need high judicial approval.

Lawyers recently told Reuters board that the trust agreement - on the joint ownership of Reuters by the Press Association and the Newspaper Publishers' Association with a minority stake held by the Australian and New Zealand press associations - was merely an agreement among shareholders.

In a statement last week the Reuters board reported "useful progress" towards flotation. But there are fears that a change in ownership could threaten Reuters' traditional independence.

## Investigation into plane crash at hilltop

By Ronald Faux

Accident investigators yesterday were trying to discover why a twin-engine light aircraft making an approach through cloud to Dundee airport crashed into a hill west of the city. Two men on board died, but four others, including the pilot, survived when the Cessna 310 aircraft hit a 1,000ft heather-covered hilltop, 10 miles north-east of Perth at more than 100 mph.

The survivors spent the night in the open, until a rescue team found them and they were flown by helicopter to hospital in Dundee. Their condition was "satisfactory" yesterday but police and investigating officers were not allowed to question them.

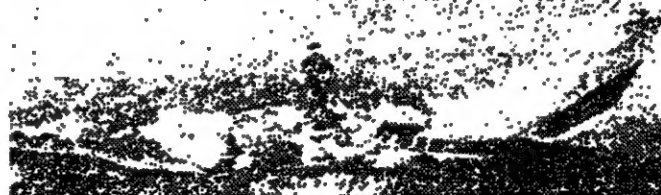
The pilot of the aircraft, Mr Stuart Palmer, aged 29, of Shobdon, near Hereford, suffered two broken ankles and facial injuries. He is chief flying instructor at the Pembrokeshire flying club based at Haverfordwest, Dyfed, south-west Wales. A member of the club said yesterday that he was a highly experienced and meticulous pilot.

The aircraft, owned by Coventry Aviation, and operated by Wiltshire Flying Club, had flown north from Gatwick carrying a party of Swiss curling enthusiasts who were bound for Aberdeen.

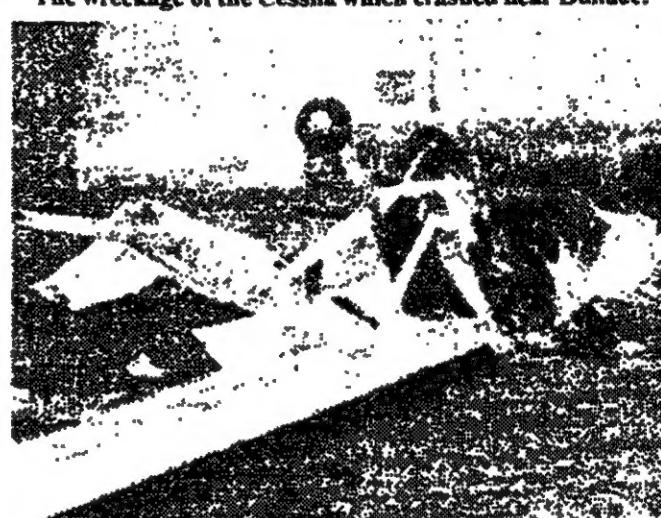
Mr Palmer, a pilot with more than 2,000 hours' experience and full instrument flying qualifications, requested a "slot" into Aberdeen but was told by the airport this was not possible. Air traffic controllers' dispute at Aberdeen had reduced the number of movements at the airport by about half.

Instead, the aircraft flew to Dundee, with Inverness as a secondary option, and was handed to the traffic controller at Dundee airport by RAF Leuchars radar as it crossed the north shore of the Firth of Forth at 4,000 ft.

Dundee does not have radar or instrument landing equipment, and relies for navigation



The wreckage of the Cessna which crashed near Dundee.



The scene of the aircraft crash at Fareham, Hampshire.

on a nondirectional radio beacon four and a half miles from the runway end.

The Cessna is understood to have overflown the beacon in the correct way and to have begun the turn-shaped flight path that should have brought it safely below cloud level and in sight of the runway lights. A specialist in instrument flying said that at the far point of the "turn" the aircraft should have been at 2,240 ft. Instead, it had struck the top of Frankly Den Hill, which is little more than 1,000 ft and was covered in mist at the time.

Rescue teams were alerted on Friday night after contact with the aircraft had been lost, but it was not until early on Saturday morning that cries for help were heard near the summit of the hill.

The aircraft had come from Goodwood Airfield.

## Pilot dies after light aircraft hits viaduct

Mr Stuart Savage, aged 34, an experienced gliding instructor, died in hospital yesterday after his Cessna aircraft crashed into a railway viaduct near Fareham, Hampshire, only yards from a public house packed with lunchtime drinkers.

Wreckage from the two-seater aircraft was scattered across the main railway line between Portsmouth and Southampton and it was several hours before the line was cleared.

Mr Paul Askew, the manager of the Roundabout Hotel, said: "It was a miracle he did not crash into the pub."

The aircraft had come from Goodwood Airfield.

## EEC unveils steel price curbs to end overproduction

Tough controls on minimum steel prices will be introduced next month to prevent illegal overproduction, the European Commission announced yesterday.

Producers of certain steel products will be required to put down a deposit of £27 a ton. The main product involved is hot rolled coil, for which the minimum reference price is to be dropped from £212 to £187 a ton.

The deposit will be returned after a month if the commission verifies that the steel was sold in line with new minimum prices.

The commission has rushed through the new measures because it believes that without them the industry will collapse because of over production by companies trying to make up what they are losing through low prices.

Viscount Eleanore Davignon, the Industry Commissioner, said that the commission also proposed to end what he called "fraud being perpetrated by the abusive use of 'seconds'."

He said that the fraud was carried out by making normal high-grade steel, which is covered by price controls, into "seconds", which are not. Simply by lacking a steelplate, good quality steel can be categorized as not covered by any price control.

Viscount Davignon said that there had been a noticeable increase in the movement of galvanized steelplates from Ireland to Luxembourg - but Ireland does not make that steel.

The commission, acting under EEC rules, took full charge of the steel industry in 1980 in the face of a crippling price war. Since then it has monitored prices and production quotas to keep the steel industry in check.

But, Viscount Davignon said, in the past three months prices had fallen sharply and further measures were needed. Present quotas are due to stop at the end of 1985.

## Coal board presses for pits ballot

By Paul Rowlledge

The National Coal Board is preparing to take on miners' union leaders by ending their nationwide overtime ban through a £60,000 secret postal ballot of Britain's 180,000 pit workers.

As the industrial action by the National Union of Mineworkers enters its third week today, top NCB managers are working on a three-option strategy for a swift resolution of the dispute over their "final" 5.2 per cent pay offer.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the coal board, is considering whether he should withdraw the offer, impose it without the agreement of the union, or hold a secret postal ballot of the men to secure their approval.

He has privately said that he would prefer to "give democracy a helping hand" by organizing the poll that NUM leaders last week refused to hold despite management pleas and some evidence of rank-and-file dissatisfaction with the overtime ban.

Disclosure of the ballot plan brought a rapid and hostile response from Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, last night. He described it as "blatant interference within an independent, democratic trade union."

Mr MacGregor successfully went over the heads of union leaders to win approval for his "survival plan" for British Steel. He has been advised that it will not be as easy to repeat that success with the miners.

However, managers in the coalfields are reporting growing resentment against the NUM as the limited industrial action begins to bite into wages.

The board is not prepared to wait until December 8, the date of the next NUM executive meeting, before acting unilaterally.

If action is put off until after that date, Mr MacGregor's advisers say, resentment currently being shown against the union could shift quickly into hostility towards the board.

## BR talks machinery in trouble

By Our Labour Editor

Industrial trouble is brewing in yet another nationalized industry as British Rail management prepares to abolish the arbitration body that has acted as a final appeal court for disputes for nearly 30 years.

Mr Bob Reid, British Rail's new chairman, has called in leaders of the three rail unions on December 12 to discuss a reorganization of the industry's labour relations machinery, particularly a "significant proposal" to abolish the Railway Staff National Tribunal, chaired by Lord McCarthy.

A spokesman for the National Union of Railwaymen said of the proposal yesterday: "I would hazard a very good guess that we shall oppose it strongly. We would wish to maintain the negotiating machinery that has stood the test of time."

He pointed out that the railway chairman had said recently in his own house journal, *Rail News*, that changes had come quickly through the existing machinery.

If British Rail insists on scrapping the arbitration body which has handed down some key verdicts on pay and working practices in the past three years the unions may demand the abolition of the whole structure of joint relationships in the industry.

That would free the unions from the present system of local representation, under which staff representatives are chosen in elections conducted by management. "We could then go down the road of shop stewards," the NUR said. "That is not something the board would want."

The December conference will involve the NUR, the train drivers' union, ASLEF, and the white collar union, TSSA.

There has been strong political pressure on the British Rail Board from Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, for the reform

## Farmers in court fight with potato board

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

As the last of this year's main potato crop is gathered into store, lawyers are preparing for a confrontation on whether British growers are being denied free and fair access to their own market.

Last year Mr Bob Robertson, a Kent farmer, failed to persuade a county court judge that he should not be forced to pay a £516 levy to the Potato Marketing Board.

Mr Robertson and his colleagues in the Potato Growers' Action Group are now considering whether they can afford to proceed with the case in the Court of Appeal. It is due to be heard on December 5 and could cost them up to £100,000.

The challenge to the board began in February 1981, with the formation of the group, of which Mr Robertson is joint

treasurer. Its aim is the abolition of the board.

Like the Milk Marketing Board, the PMB was established 30 years ago. Its purpose was to regulate supplies and stabilize prices in the interests of producers and consumers, by controlling acreage planted and intervening to take stocks off the market if prices fell below a guaranteed level.

The system worked so long as British growers retained a virtual monopoly, but in 1979 the European Court declared that a ban on imports was illegal.

That, in the action group's view, deprived the board of its only useful function. The board is said to have failed to prevent violent price fluctuations, and its research, advertising and marketing functions are described as superfluous.

## Correction

Plaintiffs who want summonses served on debtors will no longer be able to choose to have them served by bailiffs under economies planned by the Lord Chancellor's Department. They will be served by post, and not by bailiff as stated in *The Times* on November 11.

Overseas selling prices  
Australia \$22.25; Belgium \$18.50; Canada \$27.75; Denmark \$25.00; France \$20.00; Germany \$18.00; Greece \$18.00; Ireland \$18.00; Italy \$18.00; Japan \$20.00; Korea \$18.00; Netherlands \$18.00; New Zealand \$18.00; Norway \$18.00; Portugal \$18.00; Spain \$18.00; Sweden \$18.00; Switzerland \$18.00; Taiwan \$18.00; Thailand \$18.00; USA \$18.00; Yugoslavia \$18.00.

## Navy 'cover up' claims worry MP

By Our Defence Correspondent

Allegations that the Royal Navy has concealed the true cost of important projects will come under close scrutiny when ministers return to their desks today.

Mr Denzil Davies, a Labour spokesman on defence and disarmament said he would be raising the matter in the Commons.

Claiming to base its report on confidential Ministry of Defence papers, *The Observer* newspaper alleged yesterday: That by the spring of 1981 the cost of a Royal Navy new underground operations control headquarters at Northwood, west London, had risen from an estimated £28m-£31m to £168m.

That papers have been withheld from ministers and auditors

That attempts to reorganize the Sea Systems Controllerate have encountered fierce resistance.

That up to £200m for research and development and other expenses were concealed by the Navy when ministers were deciding to place a contract with Marconi Underwater Systems to develop the Spearfish heavyweight torpedo.

Vice-Admiral Sir Ted Horlick, who retired earlier this year as Director General, Ships, yesterday denied having written a memorandum saying that the auditors had shown no interest in the cost of the Northwood headquarters project and that it would, he advantageously if that situation could be maintained.

He said the Northwood project had never been within

his responsibility, and he had never communicated with anyone on it.

It seems likely that the estimate of the cost escalation is broadly correct, but Sir Timothy Kitson, who was chairman of the House of Commons Defence Committee until he retired from Parliament at the last general election, said that when the committee visited the Northwood site about 18 months ago, it had been given no indication that the cost was "over the top".

The Defence Committee has in the past taken considerable interest in the Ministry of Defence's procurement procedures and it would not be surprising if it did so again in the wake of these disclosures.

## The Army's human factors: 1

## How to fight without sleep

How long can a soldier maintain efficiency with little or no sleep? Are brief cat-naps as valuable as more sustained periods of sleep?

The answers to such questions, fascinating in themselves, are crucially important for battlefield commanders.

As the Falklands conflict neared its climax last year, one of the British commanders' main concerns was for how long the forces ashore could endure the great hardships in which they were living without losing their fighting efficiency.

The Army Personnel Research Establishment, at Farnborough in Hampshire, provides information on which commanders can base such judgment. At any time the APRE has about 80 research projects on human factors of the military machine.

Its work ranges from helping to design the most effective internal layout of a tank for the crew, assessing the effects of noise, determining standards of physical fitness, and reviewing officer selection procedures.

In a modern conventional battle which can last a fortnight or more, often in a harsh climate, as in the Falklands, one of the main deprivations will often be loss of sleep. The APRE has been researching that problem for several years.

In one experiment three platoons were engaged on a

nine-day exercise living in the open in unseasonably bad weather in Northumberland.

One platoon was not allowed to sleep, another was allowed 1½ hours sleep every 24 hours, and the other 3 hours sleep a day. All the men were volunteers and were allowed to drop out when they wished, or if medical and other observers thought it was necessary.

All the platoon which was kept without sleep dropped out after their fourth sleepless night, although observers concluded that they had ceased to be militarily effective after the third night.

Of the platoon limited to 1½ hours sleep, 39 per cent had withdrawn after five nights. About half completed the nine-day exercise, although it was estimated that those who completed the course had been effective for only six days.

On a regime of three hours sleep nearly everybody finished, as well as retaining their effectiveness throughout the whole exercise.

It was found that sleep deprivation affected mental

ability and mood, but that the physical effect was much less.

In rifle-firing tests throughout the exercise it was found that speed of reactions to fleeing targets declined markedly. But even very tired men could concentrate enough to fire a group of shots into a small target area as possible with very little loss of accuracy.

Another trial, conducted in laboratory conditions, showed that where men were limited to four hours' sleep every 24 hours it made little difference whether it came in one unbroken period of sleep, or four periods of one hour.

Although there had been fears that men would become aggressive and unpredictable as they tired, it was found in the field tests that they became more friendly and docile, and resigned to the situation.

Increasingly strong bonds of companionship developed among the men, and their n.c.os and officers reported that they had had to adopt a much more relaxed style of leadership than normal.

Tomorrow: Fit to Fight

هكذا من الأصل







## The royal tour

## Queen fulfils a promise and returns to Treetops after 31 years

From Alan Hamilton, Nyeri, Kenya

The Queen yesterday fulfilled a promise of 31 years ago. She came back to Treetops, where she spent the night of February 5, 1952, blissfully unaware of her father's death at Sandringham.

Her return was more duty than pleasure, for the memories it stirred can only have been unhappy. She appeared apprehensive and uneasy, caring to stay no longer than necessary, arriving 10 minutes late but leaving on time.

The Treetops she knew, a simple hide of three bedrooms and a chemical toilet set in a giant fig tree overlooking a waterhole, was burnt to the ground by the Mau Mau in 1954. It has been replaced by a modern 38-bedroomed hotel on stilts.

On her last visit, it is recorded, when she stayed awake all night, she saw 47 elephants. Yesterday there were none, only half a dozen warthogs, several baboons, two gazelles leaping with consummate grace in the distance, and three prowling Cape buffalo wagging their ears and looking exceedingly nasty.

The Queen spent a few minutes on the hotel roof inspecting the sunlit scene. "Oh look, Philip, buffalo", she said to the Duke of Edinburgh.

"Darling, look, he's wallowing". The buffalo proceeded with his bath in the orange muddied waters of the pool, oblivious of the royal gaze.

The Duke of Edinburgh remarked on the absence of trees compared with the thick cover that had clothed the edges of the pool in 1952. The elephants, it was explained to him, had eaten them all, anxious for food to accompany their drink.

The Queen signed the visitors' book and cut a commemorative cake, but ignored the brass plaque recording the circumstances of her last visit. She and the Duke were then invited to walk round the pool to the site of the old hide, now no more than a charred stump, so that press and television cameramen, after much negotiation with Palace officials, could capture an historic picture.

"Oh dear," said the Queen, as she was guided downstairs to the pool. The royal person was guarded and guarded past the snarls of giant elephant droppings by Mr Richard Prickett, a game warden bearing eight bullets and a double-barrelled elephant gun of 1912 vintage, and a small group of soldiers ready to throw stones at anything that came too near, be it buffalo or cameraman.

Of much greater significance than the near-stunt of Treetops was the Queen's arrival in private on Saturday at Sagana Lodge, a beautiful stone and cedar country house given to her by Kenya as a wedding present, which she handed back at independence in 1963.

It was here, on her return from Treetops, at 2.45 in the afternoon of February 6, 1952, that she learned of her accession to the throne.

She returned to Sagana Lodge 31 years later in the late afternoon to a breathtaking view, as the bonnet of cloud that usually caps Mount Kenya, 20 miles away astride the Equator, drifted aside to reveal the 17,000ft peak in snowy sunlit glory.

Sagana has been altered and enlarged, but the Queen was still able to recognize much of it. And she met a gardener who had helped her to plant two trees on her last visit. To mark her return, she planted another.

It was the properly private moment of her return. She and the Duke dined with only a few close members of their household: for a few quiet hours the Kenyan hosts and the press turned their backs on a deeply personal occasion.

## Anxious to please in Bangladesh

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

When the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive in Dhaka today, they will find that a good deal of whitewashing has been going on. New tarmac is being laid on the road from the airport and flowers are being planted in newly-built borders.

The soldiers, who seized power from the elected President two years ago, are anxious to present their regime in as good a light as possible, and to be fair, there are many regimes which have behaved in more repressive fashion.

Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who is the chief of army staff and is now the chief martial law administrator, has been ruling with something like the approval, at least the acquiescence, of the Bangladeshi people.

Unlike his opposite number in Pakistan, his martial law courts are not handing out sentences of flogging and heavy fines on political agitators. The only people in his jails are those convicted of genuine offences of corruption.

The diplomatic community and organs of international finance seem pleased with the general's performance. He and his finance minister have fulfilled the demands made on them by the IMF and the World Bank. Although Bangladesh remains the second poorest country in the world, they seem able to begin rethinking their industrial strategy.

The denationalization of the main industries has impressed the Western economic powers. Not everyone is convinced, however, that denationalization is necessarily a good thing. Opposition sources are quick to point out that one of the first results was a quick round of price cutting which did nothing for the balance of payments except drive it further into the red.

But perhaps General Ershad's greatest achievement has been in restraining the regime itself.

Ershad is keeping those thugs with guns in their hands together," said a prominent intellectual.

"The idea that they could come out of the cantonment like they did in 1975, that scares me," he said. "I've got children and a stake in this country, and the dust has not settled yet."

There is a real fear among some Bangladeshis of what the young officers in the Army might have done if General Ershad and the major-generals had not stepped in to take power themselves. Since independence, the Army had been a reluctant and sometimes awkward coalition of those who fought in the independence war and those who were held prisoner in the west.

It is not always clear whether General Ershad is a military dictator in his own right or a front man for a junta. There have been occasions when his publicly expressed preference had not carried the day.

Three Palestinian Arabs were shot and wounded and an Israeli injured by a rock in the Dheisha refugee camp near Bethlehem yesterday in a weekend of escalating Palestinian unrest in the West Bank.

The wave of violence related to tensions and anxieties over the bloodshed between PLO factions in neighbouring Lebanon came to a climax on Saturday with the fatal shooting of two young men in Tulkarm.

According to Israeli sources, the pair, and others, their faces concealed by chequered keffiyas had tried to enforce a commercial strike and demonstration in support of the PLO loyalists fighting under Mr Yassir Arafat in Tripoli, northern Lebanon.

When they stoned show shop windows in the town's main square and threw rocks at passing cars, the border police were called.

An army communiqué said police were greeted with a shower of stones and turned their guns on the rioters only after verbal warnings and shots into the air had failed to stop them.

Three more masked teenagers then gave themselves up and a dozen others were later detained. An explosive device was found yesterday near a military base at Tulkarm and was safely dismantled.

Dheisha was under curfew because of earlier stoning incidents when the fighting broke out yesterday afternoon. Military sources said a border police patrol moving through

the camp was suddenly attacked by a mob throwing rocks and swinging heavy implements. One policeman was injured about the head.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.



War and peace: A Sunday afternoon stroll along Beirut's Corniche beside the tanktraps and barbed wire.

## Rumsfeld sent to mediate in Lebanon

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan's newly-appointed special envoy, was on his way to the Middle East yesterday for talks with Arab and Israeli leaders aimed at defusing the explosive situation in Lebanon since the recent bomb attacks against American, French and Israeli military headquarters.

Congress has voted to stop all US aid to Syria because of that country's hostile attitude towards America. The vote means that Syria will not now receive the \$125m (£85m) earmarked for it in the Foreign Aid Bill which Congress passed on Saturday.

As in the case of his two predecessors - Mr Philip Habib and Mr Robert McFarlane - the State Department has not

released details of Mr Rumsfeld's itinerary in advance. However, he is expected to have talks with the leaders of Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

It is his first visit to the region since his appointment at the beginning of this month. His most important meeting will be with President Assad of Syria who has so far turned down American attempts to persuade him to withdraw 40,000 Syrian troops from Lebanon. Relations between Washington and Damascus have been severely strained because of the US belief that Syria was partly responsible for blowing up the US Marine headquarters in Beirut, which killed 239 US servicemen.

In the past few days Syrian gunners have fired at US Navy F14 jets flying reconnaissance missions near Beirut.

Despite these tensions, however, the US recognizes that Syria is a key element in any agreement that may emerge from the Lebanese national reconciliation talks taking place in Geneva, which could in the longer term lead to a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr Rumsfeld is also expected to hold talks with President Gemayel of Lebanon and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, both of whom are due to visit Washington in the next two weeks.

His trip to the Middle East means that it is now most

unlikely the US will take retaliatory action over the bombing of the Marines headquarters while Mr Rumsfeld is in the region.

The Foreign Aid Bill contains a new provision which forbids giving foreign aid to any country which the President rules "is engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to the foreign policy of the United States".

As usual, Israel receives the lion's share of the \$11,500m foreign aid package. Its 1984 allocation amounts to \$1,760m in economic assistance and a further \$850m in arms loans.

Egypt is the second largest recipient with \$750m in economic aid and \$465m in military assistance.

## Wave of violence escalates in West Bank

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Three Palestinian Arabs were shot and wounded and an Israeli injured by a rock in the Dheisha refugee camp near Bethlehem yesterday in a weekend of escalating Palestinian unrest in the West Bank.

The wave of violence related to tensions and anxieties over the bloodshed between PLO factions in neighbouring Lebanon came to a climax on Saturday with the fatal shooting of two young men in Tulkarm.

According to Israeli sources, the pair, and others, their faces concealed by chequered keffiyas had tried to enforce a commercial strike and demonstration in support of the PLO loyalists fighting under Mr Yassir Arafat in Tripoli, northern Lebanon.

When they stoned show shop windows in the town's main square and threw rocks at passing cars, the border police were called.

An army communiqué said police were greeted with a shower of stones and turned their guns on the rioters only after verbal warnings and shots into the air had failed to stop them.

Three more masked teenagers then gave themselves up and a dozen others were later detained. An explosive device was found yesterday near a military base at Tulkarm and was safely dismantled.

Dheisha was under curfew because of earlier stoning incidents when the fighting broke out yesterday afternoon. Military sources said a border police patrol moving through

the camp was suddenly attacked by a mob throwing rocks and swinging heavy implements. One policeman was injured about the head.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

## Rabat renews Cairo link

From Geoffrey Morrison, Rabat

Moroccan leaders will meet Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, here today.

It is the first visit by an Egyptian minister to Morocco since Rabat broke diplomatic relations with Cairo in 1979 after Egypt's peace agreement with Israel.

The talks are expected to centre on the Middle East, the

crisis in Lebanon and the western Sahara.

In spite of the absence of formal diplomatic links, relations between Morocco and Egypt have remained cordial, with President Mubarak supporting King Hassan's initiatives in the Middle East and King Hassan prominent among those leaders trying to bring Cairo back into the Arab fold.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic continued yesterday in various parts of the West Bank, and it was also reported that two Lebanese Shia Muslims in Tibnia were killed by a bomb when they entered their car.

Stoning of traffic



Reagan ends Far East tour with a long, hard look at North Korea



Looking north: President Reagan observing North Korean positions, and talking to the commander of a US guard post.



Massive security for President's DMZ visit

President Reagan could not have had a more dramatic forum in which to encapsulate the anti-communist rhetoric of his Asian tour.

Less than two miles to the front was the North Korean border. Just behind, two sand-bagged mortar posts and, beneath his podium, a crescent of men of the US Second Division, Ninth Infantry, whose job it is to patrol the Demilitarized Zone that separates North and South Korea.

On the harsh, scrub-covered hill to his right was a South Korean radar post, watching for any threat from the north at this the most forward American military position in the world.

After a church service under a powder-blue sky, the setting pure Hollywood, the Commander-in-Chief, his voice occasionally catching with emotion, told the men: "You stand between the free world and the armed forces of a system hostile to everything we believe in as Americans."

The Burma bombing killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers and eight other senior political figures. Burma has withdrawn diplomatic recognition of Pyongyang as a result of the attack.

North Korean threats that Mr

Reagan would not leave the South alive at the end of what the North called a "war junket" did not deter him from being the first American leader to visit the DMZ.

But with the President in North Korea, the security precautions were extraordinary. 10,000 US troops were deployed discreetly around Camp Liberty Bell and a special quick-response squad was ready to snatch the President back to the safety of the base in two minutes if there was an incident.

At least once near the DMZ the President switched cars, and on Saturday when Mr Reagan went to address the National Assembly a phoney motor convoy, complete with blazing headlights and motor cycle escorts, was staged 15 minutes before the President drove up in the real one.

On the return trip from the DMZ the press buses were watched by Korean plainclothes

men every 50 yards in built-up areas.

The address to the National Assembly gave him the opportunity to project what he called "a new era of confidence and sense of purpose in the United States, while pledging full support for the South Korean Government against a North Korea 'waging a campaign of intimidation' and 'perched and primed for conflict'."

But was missing in both Japan and South Korea was any feeling that the President was meeting the people of those countries.

In Seoul the lack of concern for domestic freedoms was particularly marked, despite assertions by the White House that the President would draw the South Korean Government's attention to large-scale detentions and protests which took place before his arrival.

Accurate figures are hard to obtain, but estimates of the number of people held under

varying degrees of restraint during the visit go up to 1,200 according to one South Korean source.

Throughout the visit the White House has maintained that it is satisfied with the progress towards full democracy in South Korea and that in any case, it intended to make its point to the South Korean by means of quiet diplomacy.

Since last night, however, the White House spokesman no longer speaks of human rights but of "democratic rights", which he feels to be more appropriate.

When he flies back to Washington today the President can be assured of two things: Both North and South Korea have been left in no doubt that the United States would react swiftly to any further North Korean outrages and that the border visit, where Mr Reagan, was artfully seated next to black soldiers at every opportunity, must help any presidential campaign next year.

UK women jailed in vice mix-up

Harare (AP) - Soldiers forced five British teachers into a lorry and then jailed them in a nationwide crackdown on prostitutes which has resulted in hundreds of married and single women and even school-children being detained.

The teachers were arrested on Friday night in Gweru, 140 miles south of Harare. Soldiers toting sub-machine guns, police and members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union's youth brigade swooped on women in night clubs, cinemas, hotels, supermarkets and private homes, in seven of the country's main towns.

"They kept us in jail for five hours cramped like sardines, 16 to 10 in a cell," said Miss Angie Collier, aged 26, who came to Zimbabwe from London, in May to teach at Gweru's Nashville High School.

She was arrested, she said, because she and other white friends had protested when soldiers raided the theatre where they were watching a film and arrested all black women, including fellow teachers.

"We went outside to try to get a particular friend of ours out. We told the soldiers that she was a teacher. But there was so much confusion. The soldiers had been drinking and everyone was shouting and arguing."

"Eventually, they just forced all of us into the truck. I was holding my boy friend's hand and they just wrenched us apart."

Miss Collier was released only after her boy friend and other friends had contacted the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Warsaw takes a big risk

The Polish authorities have announced proposals for a wide range of food price rises, a controversial issue that in the past has sparked off riots, toppled governments and helped to spawn Solidarity.

The price increase, to come into force on January 1, is the riskiest undertaking by the Jaruzelski Government since it lifted martial law last July. Every effort is being made to defuse potential unrest. Polish television has been instructed by the Central Committee to play a calming role.

The Polish people have been given special telephone numbers to ring to express their grievances and the new post-Solidarity trade unions are supposed to hold briefing sessions for factory workers over the next month.

The idea of printing the proposals now is to eliminate the element of surprise - according to party analysts the prime cause of riots in the past - and induce a sense of inevitability. Poles are asked to choose between two scales of

price increases, one that would raise living costs by about 4.5 per cent and the other that would involve a 6.5 per cent increase but with special compensatory payments for the lower paid.

Polish television broadcast interviews at the weekend with several dozen shoppers in the street and did not censor out critical opinions. One woman standing in a snow-blown Gdansk street shouted at the camera that she could not afford to pay 120 zlotys for butter out of her child support allowance of 4,000 zlotys (about £114) a month. Another worker said that any increase whatsoever in the bread price would be unacceptable. Others complained about the quality of food.

The first category of price rises will add the equivalent of £800m to the national food bill but will not reduce the heavy subsidies on food. The second will add £1,100m to the bill but will reduce some of the subsidies.

Basic foods will rise by

between 10 and 15 per cent but the cost of butter will increase, under the proposals, by 40 per cent and chicken by up to 70 per cent. Butter rationing was reimposed last week, apparently to forestall large-scale hoarding.

The official press has blamed the rise in the cost of chickens on American sanctions which have denied Poland maize and other chicken feed.

The politburo met on Friday and called a full plenary session of the Central Committee for this Friday to be specially devoted to economic matters. The discussions will give added support to the Government in its contention that food prices have to be increased.

But the large number of Central Committee members with official posts in factories may well lead to some plain speaking about the management of the economy.

Representatives of party cells in the 200 principal Polish factories have already warned the party leadership that food price rises may trigger disturbances.

Hongkong looks for a palliative

By Henry Stanhope  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Hongkong's 5.3 million people are awaiting the sparse official statement which will follow the latest round of talks on the colony's future, today and tomorrow. They can only hope for a choice of words which will take away their fears and give them confidence.

Last month's two-day session in Peking was described by the British side as "useful and constructive" - the first time that even those cautious words of approval had been used.

More recently Mrs Margaret Thatcher encouraged optimism by announcing that Britain would insist on a continuing presence after 1997, when China wants to resume control, while Mr Deng Liqun, China's director of information, indicated that Peking would allow Hongkong to continue its capitalist economy after that date - at least for some time.

Confidence is important not only for economic reasons, but to prevent a mass exodus from Hongkong should people start to envisage a radical change in their lifestyle. A flow of some funds and people from the colony as 1997 approaches would seem inevitable, but Britain as well as Hongkong itself will want to keep this to a minimum.

The colony's population has grown from a mere 400,000 after the Second World War to its present huge total. But only 20,000 - most of them British expatriates - have United Kingdom passports and a right of abode in this country.

A further 2.5 millions, nearly half the population, have British Dependent Territory Citizen passports while the rest are either too poor to travel or have not yet lived there the necessary seven years to become Hongkong "belongers" and so qualify for the full passport. These relative newcomers to the colony can travel abroad on a certificate of identity.

But none of these has the automatic right to settle in Britain, a right which was lost about 20 years ago and which has been therefore unaffected by the recent British Nationality Act.

Hongkong sources deny that there has been any dramatic outflow of money from the colony as people prepare for the worst - although there has undoubtedly been some movement of funds.

On the other hand, the Hongkong authorities are claiming 180 overseas companies opening in the colony in the first nine months of this year.

Hongkong's population is already - and not surprisingly - 98 per cent Chinese. But one result of a 1997 takeover must be that the proportion will grow even higher as the first to leave will no doubt include the two per cent "others".

US arms not a priority for Argentina

Argentina's incoming Government will not consider buying arms from America as a priority, the Foreign Minister-elect said.

Senator Caputo told *The Times*: "If the United States wants to lift its embargo on arms sales to Argentina, they can go ahead and lift it, but they will be selling a product that is not on our priority list." Senator Caputo regarded the possibility of the ban being lifted as an interesting signal. But, he said: "We would prefer other signals of peace instead."



Senator Caputo: "Lift the curtain of fear"

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Argentina's incoming Government will not consider buying arms from America as a priority, the Foreign Minister-elect said.

Senator Caputo told *The Times*: "If the United States wants to lift its embargo on arms sales to Argentina, they can go ahead and lift it, but they will be selling a product that is not on our priority list." Senator Caputo regarded the possibility of the ban being lifted as an interesting signal. But, he said: "We would prefer other signals of peace instead."

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Argentina's incoming Government will not consider buying arms from America as a priority, the Foreign Minister-elect said.

Senator Caputo told *The Times*: "If the United States wants to lift its embargo on arms sales to Argentina, they can go ahead and lift it, but they will be selling a product that is not on our priority list." Senator Caputo regarded the possibility of the ban being lifted as an interesting signal. But, he said: "We would prefer other signals of peace instead."

Uganda troops harass refugees in Sudan

By Richard Dowden

Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan are being harassed by Ugandan soldiers crossing the border and may face growing hostility from the Sudanese themselves, according to refugee aid workers.

A confidential report from the workers says that Sudan is under increasing pressure from the Uganda Government to force refugees out of the border area.

The Sudanese Army, facing a renewed threat from the southern secessionist movement, Anyanya II, can offer little protection.

There are more than 350,000 refugees from Uganda living in southern Sudan, about 95,000 of them in UN camps on the west bank of the Nile. They are said to be afraid of coming to the camps because of the

irregular food supply and fear of being forcibly repatriated.

A UN worker said guerrilla bands were carrying out sporadic raids on Uganda Army posts, but he did not know which movement they represented. In retaliation, Ugandan troops have been crossing the border and attacking refugees.

The Uganda Government claims it operates a policy of "reconciliation and not revenge" towards the refugees. But one aid worker said: "Obote's troops seem to regard who return, as guerrillas. Whenever there is any fighting near the border, there is a wave of atrocities all the way back to Arua."

Conditions in the settlements are described as hazardous. There is little medical help and no secondary schooling.

ETA blamed for murder of Spanish officer

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid

Left-wing terrorists have murdered a Spanish Navy lieutenant in the northern fishing town of Bermeo, according to reports published here yesterday.

The 32-year-old officer, father of six children, had been assigned to his post at the Bermeo port authority only four months earlier.

Police blamed the Basque secessionist organisation ETA and said the fatal shooting occurred as the lieutenant was walking from his office to his flat on Saturday night.

The killing was a continuation of the escalation of violence by the ETA in the face of tougher anti-terrorist measures announced by the Government early this month. Last Wednesday the ETA killed a barman in Bilbao and last Monday the same organisation kidnapped a businessman near San Sebastian.

British TV spy series angers Moscow

Moscow (AP) - *Izvestia* yesterday accused British television of glorifying a founding father of international terrorism with a film about the spy, Sidney Reilly, who operated in Russia after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

In a commentary entitled *Spy* brought out of oblivion, *Izvestia* said Reilly had devoted his life after 1917 to attempts to destroy Soviet power.

After the revolution, it said, "Britain's intelligence service charged its chief expert on Russia with the task, formulated by Winston Churchill, of strangling Bolshevism in its cradle."

In 1918, Sidney Reilly... was shuttling between Petrograd and Moscow, mustering forces in the underground to stage a counter-revolutionary coup.

"The makers of the film prefer not to mention these episodes

Spain's prospects in the EEC

Rural discontent along the banks of the misty Ebro



EBRO JOURNEY Part 1

Whatever the outcome of next month's European Community summit in Athens, Spain will remain a firm candidate for eventual membership of the EEC. Applying a human yardstick to the country's problems, Richard Wigg, Madrid correspondent, has travelled down the Ebro, Spain's most important river, from Cantabria to the Mediterranean and through the heartland likely to be most affected by the EEC. In this first of four articles, he reports from Reinos.

An autumn Sunday morning and mist still clings to the green Cantabria hills at whose feet water wells up in a glade. Not far from the source of the Ebro, a party of local farmers, Reinos factory executives, a solicitor and a bank manager, out shooting fallow deer or wild boar, rest after the dogs have again failed to pick up the scent.

"The small farmers around here - a man, his wife and children - will have to disappear, whether Spain joins the Common Market or not," José, the 26-year-old son of a dairy farmer with a herd of 100 Friesians, tells me. "Technical development will have to come, raising Spain's herds to European levels of milk production. You are very advanced. I've seen it in England." His father began mechanizing six years ago, unable to get labour which had gone to the towns. Now, they employ only three men on the 120-acre farm.

"There's a lot of land unused here," José said. He first tried to become a doctor and then worked in a bank before deciding to come back and help his father. He gestured towards the surrounding countryside: "It needs capital to pull up the scrub, turn it into pasture and then buy the cattle. There should be a stronger presence by the Government to develop all this, but, in Spain, governments never have the money for such things."

By contrast, Eduardo is the son of a poor peasant with a patch of land and a few cows. The father went to work as a labourer in a Reinos steelworks during the boom years of the 1950s to provide for his family. He was pensioned early after an accident.

Eduardo, who lives in a tiny village, looks after the nine cows, rearing the calves for meat. Intelligent, he is desperate to escape from subsistence agriculture to urban life. Spain's prolonged economic crisis meant he could not follow father into the steelworks after his apprenticeship had finished.

"There are only 10 young people in the village. You can only play skittles here. Rural life is solitary, there's more variety of people in Reinos. You learn new things as a bartender in a town."

"I want to organize my life. If I could have a bar of my own..." Eduardo goes on after a pause. "It's not enough to publish figures of more than two million jobs. They should give people like me a chance to speak out on television."

As he leaves to give the cows their feed for the night, he admits that subsistence farming passes the time better than if he were forced to live away the hours in a Madrid industrial suburb.

His mother, after he has gone, asks me: "Couldn't you do anything for him? He's like a bird in a cage." The father burst out: "Let them open the factory doors again and give the young people jobs."

Eduardo was born into a family on the bottom rung of Spain's one million smallholdings, which have virtually no economic future in a market economy unless they can be modernized. The economic crisis has revealed cruelly the deficiencies of the Franco regime's development model based on industrialization with a neglect of agriculture.

Later in the journey, I was to hear Señor Carlos Romero, the Agriculture Minister, promise schemes to encourage unemployed young people to return to the villages and recultivate the land. But the rural exodus to the factories of the Franco years left older people to do the job, or the women alone. More than 60 per cent of Spain's farmers are aged between 40 and 60. Once the taste of modern urban living standards has been acquired, it is an uphill task to redirect young energies to the land and modernize techniques. And, bitter twist, modernization means fewer farm-workers.

Tomorrow: The grape pickers.



Lisbon banquet: Sr. Gonzalez, left, with Dr Soares

Soares preempts joint Iberian approach

From Our Special Correspondent, Lisbon

Spain and Portugal are seeking a final decision on their negotiations to enter the European Community when the 10 EEC members hold their summit meeting in Athens next month.

"We have a right to demand that the EEC partners, say clearly what their position is," Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, said here in frustrated tones before flying back to Madrid yesterday.

But as he and Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, signed a so-called Declaration of Lisbon "pledging a more fruitful relationship between the two Iberian nations", the Portuguese Prime Minister had already sent off a personal letter to the Ten arguing for his country's entry. He did not wait for the Lisbon meeting to agree the text of

a joint approach as Sr. Gonzalez had intended.

The Lisbon declaration told the Ten that budgetary difficulties cannot justify forgetting the historic task of enlarging the Community.

Dr Soares argues it is up to Europe to decide when Portugal enters, while insisting his country cannot wait "indefinitely", implying the January, 1986, date regardless of Spain's position.

The two premiers agreed to meet annually to impart political impetus to closer Iberian relations and to form a permanent secretariat.

Experts are to start talks on a new fishing programme and on tariff concessions Spain might make to ease Portuguese exports. Road bridges are to be built over the Guadiana and Minho rivers.

**There's more than one way to get the Navy to sponsor your degree.**

The first way. Join the Royal Navy on the University Cadetship scheme.

Places are now available for young men with the potential to get to the top. If you are accepted you join the Royal Navy up to a year before university and undergo initial Officer training.

You then study for your degree. You receive £4,563 for the first year, £5,110 for the second and on promotion to Sub-Lieutenant, £5,661 for the third. A similar scheme applies to the Royal Marines.

The second way. Apply for a Royal Navy Bursary.

You have to be accepted for at least a Short Career Commission in the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines or the Women's Royal Naval Service. While you are studying for your degree we pay you £900 a year on top of your grant.

You will be expected to get involved in naval activities during your vacations, but you don't join the Navy until after you graduate.

How to apply. To qualify for either scheme you must have a confirmed or provisional place on a UK degree course and you must graduate before your 26th birthday. You must also be a UK resident.

For more information write to Captain S.G. Palmer RN, Officer Entry Section, Dept. 224, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BE.

Or call in at any Royal Navy and Royal Marines Careers Information Office.

**ROYAL NAVY OFFICER**







MODERN TIMES

# The Great Taste Test



**A sideways look at the British way of life**

Stephen Bayley is director of the Conran Foundation's Boilerhouse Project at the Victoria & Albert Museum. As such he has arranged the current exhibition devoted to taste, in which artefacts are placed upon pedestals or on dustbins to indicate the judgments that people have passed upon them. This deliciously provocative ap-

proach smacks, of course, of the sort of thing that gets good taste a bad name.

*De gustibus non est disputandum.* One man's meat has always been another man's poison. Bayley having thrust himself among the tastemakers, by making a show of other people's value judgments, becomes himself a touchstone for

taste. Practical or preposterous? Robin Young visited him both at work and at home to collect evidence.

Then Sir Roy Strong, the Director of the Victoria & Albert Museum, was asked to consider the taste displayed by Bayley's possessions and give his verdict: is he a man of good taste or bad?

Suresh Karadi



**Exhibit A: Bayley at work**

To get to the Boilerhouse before the V & A opens one must use the tradesman's entrance. Bayley, built more like a rugged player than an aesthete but with a coral red woollen scarf twisted tastefully about his shoulders, conducts the way through a clutter of scaffolding and past piles of disjunctive drapings of doubtful purpose. "This was once a toilet bunker," he announces proudly, as he throws open the blank door to a clinically clean office that is all white, black and nunnish grey.

"Even the quest for neutrality is a profound expression of personal preference", he murmurs, in quiet satisfaction at the effect.

He makes his coffee, black for "purity of vision", and drinks

from an Apilco cup and saucer - not in the familiar bottle-green and gold favoured by French brasseries, but white lined with silver grey.

The principal furniture is a black Conran table, surrounded by black and chrome Mies van der Rohe chairs. "They are awful as sitting machines. Tom Wolfe says they're guaranteed to catapult your guests face first into the lobster bisque. Anyway, meetings tend to be short."

Behind his functional white desk he has compromised with a more conventional office chair - a Klöber Sitzkomfort on wheels. Down shelving on the side wall are ranged magazines of the technology and design business - "my daily reading" - but among the vivid display are *Forbes*, *New York Atlantic* and *French Vogue*.

clean, calm and unassertive environment we found it was like working in a swimming pool or speaking on a transatlantic telephone line. We needed an anechoic system, and this carpet is it. We found it in a junk shop. It is the sort of thing that Herbert Read, Nikolaus Pevsner and John Betjeman condemned as suburban awful good taste. I think it is rather subtle."

Bayley sits comfortably in his Klöber contemplating the scene. "My clothes", he says smoothly, "were of course chosen in consciousness that you were coming. They are all from Paul Smith in Covent Garden. They are small and subtle points in the cut and design which please me - extra darts in the trousers, the lie of the reverse, the

unexpected angle of the button-hole. Paul tells me it is quite impossible to sell such understatement outside London. People in the North, where we both come from, want something far more strident if they are going to spend money on clothes."

On the way out we glance at the visitors' book to the exhibition. Bayley is delighted with it. "We are going to collect and print the entries" he says.

The first I glimpse reads: "Rubbish". The next: "Bourgeois". "There will always be idiot contributions", Bayley says, "but many are really thoughtful". I try again: "Good taste", the entry reads, "is not having the audacity to inflict your opinion on other people."

Bayley lives in Vauxhall, in a street which my colleague Bryan Appleyard defines as "the mystical home of gentrification". He arrives for our appointment in his white Volkswagen Sirocco. Its sombre interior complements the Prince of Wales check of his suit. "I would like a Ferrari", he says, "but I would have to save up for a long time. I have a strong Calvinistic streak. I would rather do without something than have anything I do not like. I am the opposite of a collector. I am a great thrower-away. Having brought the contents of two flats to this house, my wife and I have just finished throwing it all out to create a stripped environment. I have an obsession about clutter."

The stripped environment is most nakedly exposed in the basement, a big bare room with the classic Habitat dining furniture grouped at the far end - Marcel Breuer dining chairs and a black Italian table. A Japanese-influenced lamp by Ingo Maurer came from a Conran shop sale, but nest shelving below the stairs for wine bottles (mostly Italian from The Winery) was custom-built by a student from the London College of Furniture ("took an ago").

Cookery books shelved alongside an incipient collection of coffee making machines above the wine (Elizabeth David, and cordon bleu but also *The Underground Gourmet* by Milton Glaser, the graphic designer responsible for the "I

love New York" heart) pave the way to the kitchen, tizzy pine units at which Bayley winces. "It was all here when we bought. It would be wanton to rip it out", he says, turning his back and heading upstairs.

His study has Finnish beech furniture and an arbitrary display of choice objects, prize among which is the filler cap from an F4 Phantom jet - "a wonderfully made thing". There are also his old typewriters, the upright Remington circa 1935 on which he wrote his first book, the Olivetti Lexikon 83DL on which he did his second, and the Olivetti Dora 12 designed by Sottsass in 1964. There is another Tizio lamp and a Danish telephone which will not connect to the British system. Sadly it is also not grey.

I bang my head sharply on an overhanging lamp (glass flanges and coloured centrepiece designed by Paul Henningsen in 1928. "It would be better over a dining table", Bayley apologises, "but it does give a beautifully muted light").

At 32, Bayley has only just purchased his first sofa. It is Conran, square-built salmon pink with elegant grey piping, and about the size of an ocean liner. It is matched, Bayley points out, by the pink marble hearthstone he had found for the room. Otherwise there is only space for bookshelves, a Sony television on a wall bracket, a lamp suspended from a sweeping arc of chrome, and a

couple of shining chrome stools like tractor seats.

Like the tall lamp in the adjoining room which points a car headlamp at the ceiling, the stools, Bayley says, were designed by Achille Castiglione long before hi-tech became fashionable. Otherwise the second room has only an ever-stored oil painting (*Death of St Francis*) of the Spanish school, and a set of folding canvas chairs, being reconvaesed in salmon.

In the bedroom (Conran duvet covers) a wall display of handmirrors ("an obsession of my wife's") is complemented by Bayley's own wing collars and dress ties. On another wall is a selection of floppy hats. "My wife, Flo, has gone out wearing one", Bayley observes, indicating an empty pin.

The bathroom (teak gunwales round the tub) Bayley attributes to the architect, Peter Wadley, but the use of offcuts of wood to make a pillar for a concealed light he calls "ingenious" and he moves the Descamps towels to show off a custom-made heated towel rail shaped like a double S-bend.

Throughout the tour, Bayley is only discomfited in the kitchen. He must have been aching, I realize now, for someone to come and write about his taste. There is no doubt that he, at least, loves it. The exhibition, *Taste, is at the Boilerhouse until November 24.*

Robin Young

## Bayley's bazaar



Watch: Rolex Oyster Perpetual ("only my stopwatch is quartz")

Cologne: Vetiver by Givenchy

Dictaphone: Sony TC100

Loafer shoes: Bass Weejuns

Hairdressing: Leonardo in Via Dante, Milan ("but usually it is more convenient to go to Patsy at Orlison's ladies' hairdressing, Knightsbridge")

Favourite toy: Falcon Safety Products' Dust Off canister of compressed air for blasting dust away. I love the aerospace details of it."

Lighting: A black Tizio lamp, designed as an improvement on the anglepoise principle by Richard Sapper for Artemide of Italy. "A transformer in the base turns 240 volts to only six volts carried through the arms, so there are no wires. You will find one of these in almost every architect's office in the world."

Decor: A red glass bowl by Enrico Sottsass Jnr, set on the table, the only remaining colour in the room is on the white tile floor behind me - a geometric patterned carpet of 1930s design. "Having created this

## Sir Roy's verdict: a waxwork in his own museum

Brave are the hearts and eyes and minds that pronounce on taste. They climb of their own volition beneath the microscope lens and the results are invariably fatal.

Brave Mr Bayley of the red-rimmed spectacles (or at least on some days). May your hair go silver-grey soon to match your decor and thus extend your "quest for neutrality" to yourself.

Beware, oh beware where your prognostications on taste have led you. You could be constructing sets for an updated version of Jacques Tati as *M. Hulot in Mon Oncle*.

I am so glad to read that you have a sofa, even if it does look like an ocean liner. Perhaps it means that, one day, the words comfort and domesticity will enter your vocabulary and life. Perhaps ornament, pattern and decoration, in the form of textiles, wallpapers, paint and glaze will also give you delight as they have to the greatest designers and artists over the centuries. Perhaps plants and flowers and living things (you know, like cats and dogs) will give you joy and rise above being merely tasteful props.



Sir Roy Strong: "prefer style"

Remember you are not an exhibit, even though your office is a lit-up showcase in which you sit, Tussaud-like, but a human being with passions and feelings and foibles whose expression explodes in clutter, the true mirrors of humanity and sentiment.

All that spotless virgin white makes me worry about the cleaning lady and

the dropped cup of coffee. It also makes me muse on the practicalities in terms of maintenance, wear and function. Here are chairs for a meeting which are "awful sitting machines"; here are magazines arranged as exhibits in a pattern and not as reading matter; here is a desk which only looks good when it is empty.

That poor 1930s carpet on the floor looks so unhappy I sometimes wish to rush off with it and lay it in some between-the-wars semi with three-piece suite and radio and make it feel joyful again beneath happy family feet and not the designer's heel.

To misquote Charlotte Corday: "Taste, what crimes are committed in thy name". I actually prefer the word style to taste. At its best it is unaffected and personal, it betrays flair, originality, a confidence in the expression of choice in appearance and environment that is beguiling, eye-catching, enthralling and instantly recognizable.

Cheer up Mr Bayley. In an odd sort of way you have this.

Roy Strong

## Penny Perrick

## Compact is out of puff

There are plans to bring back *Compact*. For those of you who are, insouciantly, too young to know what I'm talking about, *Compact* was a BBC soap opera about a women's magazine. It began in 1962 and was meant to run and run just like ITV's *Crossroads* (the brainchild of *Compact* inventors Hazel Adair and Peter Ling) and *Cornwall Street*. In fact, *Compact* bit the dust long before its stars had time to make a fortune from selling their autobiographies to the Sunday tabloids, but not before it had inspired a whole generation of teenagers to apply for jobs on magazines.

One of those teenagers was me. I left school the minute it was legally possible to do so and headed straight for *Vogue* magazine in the hope of entering a *Compact*-like world of romance, glamour and the odd bit of creative writing. What I found was an all-pervading smell of Cow gum, and a lot

of hopeful young women trying to survive on a small salary in an atmosphere almost as exclusively female as the girls' grammar school which I had just left.

*Compact* was jam-packed with squeaky-clean young men who alternatively dazzled or depressed female members of the cast according to what was needed to provide a suitably cliffhanging end to an episode. Such men do not exist on real magazines, at least not within deak-hopping distance of the departments where women work. Men like a bit of career structure, not to mention a bit of money, so they get fed into the system as accountants and trainee advertising representatives and come out the other end, glossily pin-striped with titles like Group Publisher or Managing Director (Sales).

Women seldom make it to the executive floor. They are supposed to count themselves lucky if they progress from secretary to fashion editor, even though the salary, should they do so, is much the same and their office just as shabby. The recompense for a meagre wage is, supposedly, being exposed to so much excitement, an excitement which I'm not sure is entirely beneficial.

I have seen home editors of magazines spend days interviewing some rich and celebrated lady about her Chelsea penthouse, with the silk walls and trompe d'oeil murals,

before taking the tube back to their own rented flats in Kilburn. I have seen junior fashion assistants retrieve clothes from models after a day's shooting, send them back to the Bond Street boutique from whence they came, and then go out in search of a cheap pair of Woolworth tights for themselves. You might suppose that these women would become consumed by the politics of envy, but they never are. Some of them stay on the same magazine all their working lives, no doubt always hoping that one day they'll walk into the familiar office to find it turned into something that looks just like the set of *Compact*.

I'm not sure that *Compact*, with its magazine fantasy world, will be able to stage a comeback in its original form, in this, more and more weary television age. If it does return, I think it should be in the form referred to by socially realistic television directors as drama-doc. This would present the magazine office with the same cynical accuracy as *Brookside* presents life on a horrible housing estate.

We would see the art editor bursting into tears because the colour proof of the front cover has come back from the printer showing the Princess of Wales with pink hair and orange eyeballs. We would watch the telephoneist begin a long and wearisome love affair with the married production manager

because he's the only man she ever meets from Monday to Friday. The result might be more like *Within These Walls* than the original *Compact*, but it might stop thousands of misguided young women from thinking that working on a magazine is far more thrilling than becoming a chartered accountant.

● "What you have to do is beware of lunch", is Tory MP Julian Critchley's advice to newly elected members of the House. Apparently men, especially those men who might conceivably have some influence in the world, are never given lunch - except for nefarious purposes. Once they've accepted a lunch date, they are for ever at the mercy of arms-dealers, drug traffickers and people who wish petrol to retain a high content of lead. Women, it seems, have a much better time of it.

It is the time when young women often receive rehearsals of marriage and older ones get offered jobs. I once shared an office with a woman who every so often would announce she was going out to lunch. Wearing her best clothes, she would sweep out on clouds of perfume and not reappear for hours. When she did, she would immediately open a packet of sandwiches. I don't know what she did during those extended lunch hours, but I'm sure she would have poured scorn on Julian Critchley's warning.



— an occasional commentary on Important Events — Christmas Lights

After the children have seen the Christmas Decorations, we put them in the Fountain at Fortnum's while we talk to Hampers. Of course you can talk to Hampers, Henry. He's the one who takes your order when you ring up and ask for Hampers. That's his name.

Fortnum's have the most fabulous wine hampers, each containing examples of the world's best wines specially chosen by their experts. Take Mr Mason's Hamper - a joyous selection of fine wines from Pol Roger '76 Champagne to Warre '62 Vintage Port, a dozen assorted bottles for £172.

Imagine the joy of receiving one of Fortnum's famous food hampers for Christmas - the 'Edinburgh', for instance, containing so many delectable goodies at £99.

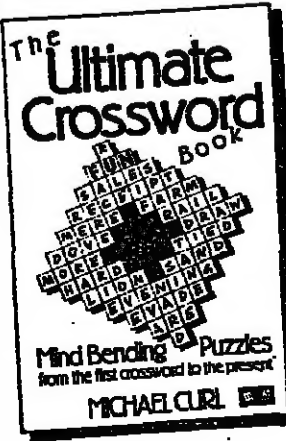
And there are dozens more mouth-watering ideas in Fortnum's fascinating Christmas Catalogue - only £1 post free.

**Fortnum & Mason**  
such stuff as dreams are made on

Piccadilly London W1A 1ER. Telephone 01-734 8040



## What is the fascination of the crossword?



You can go some way to finding out with *The Ultimate Crossword Book*. In a range of puzzles to delight all devotees, it brings together a comprehensive collection of rare and significant gems, including of course Max Beerbohm's impossible crossword for *The Times*.

Unwin Paperback £1.95

**OUT TODAY!**

An ideal Christmas gift and in all good bookshops now!



Unwin Paperbacks



## THE ARTS

A quirk of fate has brought John Schlesinger (right) back to major work in British television for the first time in a generation: his *An Englishman Abroad* reaches BBC1 at the end of the month after a showing at the London Film Festival. Interview by Bryan Appleyard

## Shared fascination with English ironies

It is 1958 and the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of *Hamlet* is playing in Moscow. During the interval an appealingly drunk Guy Burgess makes his way backstage and into the dressing room of a startled Gertrude, played by Coral Browne. He vomits several times in the basin. Later he invites her to lunch and insists that she bring a tape measure.

Like so many before and since, Miss Browne is fascinated by the brilliant, shabby, homosexual traitor. She agrees to help replenish his wardrobe by taking his measurements and placing the orders in London with a shocked but eternally discreet tailor. She does, however, take the opportunity of the lunch - consisting of little more than a single tomato - to tell him exactly what she thinks of him.

Alan Bennett some time ago took this wistful little fragment and turned it into a typically witty script. Then John Schlesinger, an old friend of Miss Browne, took an interest. The result is *An Englishman Abroad*, to be shown first at the London Film Festival on November 21 and then on BBC 1 on November 29, a remarkable collaboration between the three of them which brings Schlesinger back to television for the first time, commercials apart, since the days of *Monitor* and *Tonight* in the late Fifties.

Alan Bates plays Burgess as a character realized entirely from Miss Browne's memories. Tom Driberg's autobiography and his letters. This is certainly not the view of Burgess seen

in Julian Mitchell's play *Another Country*.

"I didn't believe in that play," says Schlesinger. "Because I didn't believe public school boys were that immersed in politics. I would have bought it if it had been undergraduates. But I had heard so much about it in advance, I suppose my expectations were too high."

The opportunity for Schlesinger to return to television arose from a typical vagary of the American film industry. He has been putting together a spy film called *The Falcon and the Snowman* for three years now. Suddenly last year it looked as if it was finally about to fall through, so he grabbed the opportunity to shoot *An Englishman Abroad* in three conveniently snowy weeks in January when Dundee passed as a reasonably respectable Moscow. In fact *The Falcon* is now back on the rails, and he starts shooting in Mexico City next month.

But, even for such an experienced operator, the three years of struggle have proved exhausting. It is the part of the job he hates. "Since I started in films I've done a number of difficult subjects and they've all been a problem to set up. You keep asking yourself: Is this ever going to happen? Where am I going to be next week? Which particular beggar bowl am I going to be holding out? And which pair of trousers am I going to be wearing out singing 'Mammy' in the front office? Then suddenly it's all over and you're off and exhausted before you've begun."

Perhaps the process has left him jaundiced, but he is clearly no optimist about the future of the movie industry. He is sceptical about the supposed renaissance in British films, pointing out that there was not so much as a single British penny in *Chariots of Fire* and that *Gandhi* took 20 years to get off the ground. The television-linked revival is fair enough but it can only produce low-budget films and generally local-interest material. For the really big audiences a movie still has to be a real movie.

Increasingly, Schlesinger sees mainstream cinema being taken over by "fairly meretricious films about nothing". He watched gloomily as two serious movies - *Under Fire* and *The Right Stuff* - both opened poorly in America and he still nurses a sadness that his own *Yankee*, although successful over here, never really made it in the United States.

All of which made work on *An Englishman Abroad* an unalloyed pleasure. Instead of the frantic marketing considerations of the movie industry he could luxuriate in the benignity of the BBC. "You don't have to look over your shoulder and worry too much about who is going to understand this, or whether it is going to work. It doesn't matter. They're a wonderful, well-organized establishment except for the fact that you get paid nothing."

The material, too, struck a chord. In realizing Burgess's deep loneliness and pining for home Schlesinger

drew on his own feelings of homesickness to which he is always prone when working overseas. In addition, he shares Bennett's fascination with the million little ironies, defeats and indiscretions of English life.

"One of the things about the English that I always miss terribly is this great sense of irony. Irony is a word that doesn't exist in America. I showed this film to some American friends and their reactions were violently different. Some loved it but others just didn't get it. They couldn't understand this business of laughing at ourselves and about spying. But, I mean, when the keeper of the Queen's pictures was exposed as the architect of it all, how can you keep a straight face?"

*Englishman* has prompted a possible second collaboration with Bennett. But first, after *The Falcon*, Schlesinger returns to opera with *Der Rosenkavalier* at Covent Garden, there are two possible films in America as well as *Separate Tables*, a television production which will be seen here in the New Year. And, as an associate director of the National Theatre, he owes the South Bank a production - the last was *True West*.

For a 57-year-old mandarin of the movies and of course, their verse, James Taylor was Owen and the two presented a grippingly reflective offering for Remembrance Sunday eve.

## Dance

Trisha Brown  
Riverside

The Tempest  
Covent Garden

I have to admit that I am not on Trisha Brown's wavelength. I recognize the ingenuity of her patterns and admire her slightly crazy inventiveness, such as starting one dance with a woman supported horizontally by her colleagues so that she can enter walking along the back wall. In *Oval Loop* she has one woman hold and manipulate a man while she herself, behind and to one side, and another man diagonally across from her, separately echo the same movements and poses.

Yet even a number like the "Spanish dance" in *Line-Up*, where a row of women, spread across the stage, gradually join up and push each other forward, concertina fashion, does not amuse me as much as it should, and I am not held by the soft melting movements of *Set and Reset*, with an accompaniment specially written by Laurie Anderson, and the dancers dressed and framed by Robert Rauschenberg.

The fault must be partly mine, judging by the reactions of friends whose judgments I respect, but I think that the small, fidgety quality of some of Brown's movement must take part of the blame. Anyway, her performances at Riverside



Anthony Dowell: Prospero's strength and tragedy

brought this year's Dance Umbrella season to a successful end with packed and enthusiastic houses. But there have been no exciting revelations of new, unexpected talent this year such as the last two Umbrellas provided. I do not believe that the supply has dried up, or has explanation bad luck, or has economic pressure forced our one avant-garde entrepreneur to some extent to play safe?

At Covent Garden, Rudolf Nureyev danced Prospero in his own *Tempest* on Saturday

afternoon. Until you see him, Anthony Dowell's interpretation of that role (in which he takes turns) looks fine. Dowell moves expressively, brings out the strength and tragedy of the man, also his humour and exploring mind, and always commands the action. So how to account for the fact that Nureyev's performance has twice as much life and truth in it?

I think it is a question of the emotional weight he gives it, the sense of passionately caring about the education of Miranda and Caliban (Stephen Jeffries was new and lasciviously convincing in that role), of exulting in his tricks, sympathizing with his creatures even when he loathes them, accepting but resenting the claims of his dukedom. This is a performance worthy of Shakespeare, even though the need to cram so much plot into 50 minutes sometimes makes the action for the other characters prosaic.

Wayne Eagling's sad, white-faced Ariel is another notable interpretation, and the tiny role of Trinculo has suddenly become striking since Jonathan Burrows took it over. Also, in fairness to Dowell, I must repeat that his Prospero is excellent; it is only that Nureyev's is better.

Bryony Brind's debut in the *Cygnets* section of the *Monsters* displayed her loose-tipped extensions to sensational effect, but the lyrical quality of this choreography continues to elude all the present casts, including the men.

John Percival

## Theatre

Two Planks and a Passion  
Northcott, Exeter

Anthony Minghella's thoughtful comedy shows Richard II snubbing London for refusing him a loan, bringing his queen and court to York at the time of the Corpus Christi mystery plays. Unknowing, the rude mechanicals of the Painters' Guild gather for a run-through of the Crucifixion, muttering anxiously about those jumped-up merchants who can spend a fortune on their Herod play and have him for rehearsal breakfast. The painters' Master and greedy, litigious merchant mayor are grudging themselves for a one-upmanship contest which the king exploits with glee.

Richard (Mark Jax) is neither the ambitious absolutist of history nor the Shakespearean aesthete, but a cheeky, often coarse Prince Hal who fools his

host to the limit, demanding that everybody's dinner be given to the poor, begging the Mayor's best peacock and aristocratic houses. But there have been no exciting revelations of new, unexpected talent this year such as the last two Umbrellas provided. I do not believe that the supply has dried up, or has explanation bad luck, or has economic pressure forced our one avant-garde entrepreneur to some extent to play safe?

Stewart Trotter's production conjures up pageants and crowds with enormous vitality. The play is remarkable not just for its ambitiousness but for its skill in narrowing the focus to show, often with great economy, all the little private tragedies and anxieties. The apprentice still just beardless enough to play the Virgin Mary is marrying, but not the girl he loves. His master is nagged and cuckolded. The rich are harried by the commercial rat-race, the poor by the struggle to survive. The queen, whom Amanda Orton gives a lovely gentle wit and patience, faces terminal

consumption, too often on her own, and Richard, while his uncouthness is overdrawn, can also appear as a tender lover and a shrewd man foreseeing toil and tears.

As well as unevenness in treatment, Mr Minghella's stylistic grip can falter but his best writing achieves fine, grave poetry, convincing for the period yet totally unaffected. Christ's Passion, shown in a version of the stark and brutal York Painters' Play, is shared by men and women who have been shown to need compassion; Mr Minghella's quiet last scene, beautifully acted and directed, is oblique, apparently incomplete but actually judged to perfection. On the comic side, special thanks to Amanda Walker's Mayoresse, a glorious study in grand bourgeois grovel, and Patrick Ronger's lousy, lecherous priest whose vision of restoring the Passion marks him as the manqué Busby Berkeley of Middlesex.

Anthony Masters

Philip Roth collaborated with the director Tristram Powell on the screenplay of his novel *The Ghost Writer* (BBC2, Saturday), which he has said helpfully, for Roth is not easily reduced to basics, is about the de-idealization of an incipient artist.

Roth's concerns about Jewishness, guilt, the isolated arrogance of creativity and its consequent alienation for the audience, are easily diverted, powerfully conveyed as they are, from his central themes, though the diversions, usually illuminated by humour, are worth the trip.

In this novel, Nathan Zuckerman is reflecting on an incident in his early days as a writer. One of his short stories has distressed his father, who sees it as being read as a justification of all the things alleged about Jews that give sustenance to anti-Semitism. Seeking validation of his stance, Nathan writes to his literary father, Dr. L. L. Lomoff, who plunges a lone furrow in the New England countryside.

Lomoff invites him over and

Philharmonia/  
Roxburgh  
Barbican

To judge from the pitiful attention at Friday night's concert, I am not alone in beginning to lose patience with the Philharmonia's Music of Today series. If there is any point at all in such an endeavour, then there are two functions at least that it ought to be serving. First, it should be using the De Munnich funding to perform works of the very highest quality. Second, it should be providing a testing ground, from which the most successful performances could go forward to the more public arena of the orchestra's regular concerts. As far as I am aware, that has never once happened.

With all possible respect to Edwin Roxburgh and Tim Souther, the two composers featured in this latest programme, it could scarcely be argued that their works represent what is most challenging or remarkable in the orchestral music of the past decade.

Mr Roxburgh presided. He did so like an Anglican minister distributing blithe bonhomie to the faithful few, which was fair enough in the circumstances, and made one well disposed towards the piece of his own that occupied the first half *Seren Tableaux*. Effectively, a trumpet concerto in seven parts, short movements, it would be an excellent piece for children to hear, being brief, showy, and very clear in its varied transformations of a simple motif.

Television  
Guilty diversions

In a day's space, Nathan finds his hero's life more complex than he could have imagined. There are the wife whose life has been sacrificed to providing the audience with a husband's exacting talent, and the mysterious Jewish girl besotted by him. Zuckerman adds his own fantasy, imagining the girl to be Anne Frank, a literary hero of whom his parents would approve, a liaison with whom would be an absolution for his guilt.

All was elegantly filmed in a stark New England winter and many images will linger in the mind. But I felt that Miss Roth and Powell failed to capture the book. Film is always something else and this staged, rather.

Mark Linn Baker was believable as Nathan but Pauline Smith

was too obviously a product of affluent nurturance to be imagined as the wait-like Anne Frank. Claire Bloom as Lomoff's wife was marvellous but quite desirable and far from the image presented by the book. Only Sam Wanamaker, I thought, successfully bridged the gap between written and filmed fiction.

But it did no harm to a Saturday evening, and ended in time for those optimistic enough to believe that the evening could yield two watchable programmes to find justification on ITV where Yorkshire presented Stephen Macdonald's award-winning *Not About Heroes*.

Siegfried Sassoon, who died in 1917 at a Scottish war hospital where officers' minds were put to-

gether again. Owen, who would die a hero's death a week before the armistice, had been accused of cowardice; Sassoon was in "Droghda" to save the Army the embarrassment of court-martialing a war hero for anti-war writings.

Mr Macdonald, who also played Sassoon, reconstructed their relationship from known facts linked by imagined dialogue and of course, their verse. James Taylor was Owen and the two presented a grippingly reflective offering for Remembrance Sunday eve.

BBC's *Forty Minutes with Something for the Ladies* with Miss World threatening on Thursday, topical too, recording the opportunities there are for the posturing male. It began with a tattoo contest and ended with a nauseating male stripper in *Leopoldstadt*, made its point too many times, and seemed much longer than 40 minutes.

Dennis Hackett

## Concerts

It is not a work that could gain much from preparatory discussion, and Mr Roxburgh used the opportunity merely to offer selected highlights that made the ensuing performance very nearly redundant. John Wallace, the soloist, did his best at clamouring to so tiny a crowd.

The Souther piece was his *Song of an Average City*, a puzzle whose charm lies in one's repeated failures to try to make sense of the sound effects, on tape, or of their relationship with the orchestral score. Mr Roxburgh and his musicians played it deftly against a mucous sound system.

Paul Griffiths

BBCSO/Wand  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

It may not have been given to Günter Wand, as it was to Bernard Haitink at the Proms, to explain the ways of God to man. Where Bruckner's Ninth Symphony is dedicated to the creator, the Eighth looks merely to the created in the person of Emperor Franz Josef. But in the BBC Symphony Orchestra's performance on Friday, every bit as memorable in its own way, Mr Wand rekindled the very joy of human labour celebrating humanity.

The C minor Symphony, given in the Haas version, was, if anything, broad in its timespan, yet felt deceptively fast; it moved in supple, arching waves, yet every note, every dynamic gradation, every

accompanimental detail was meticulously and imaginatively prepared.

In the first movement, reflection was stirred into action as horns and trumpets cut out bold, clean angles. In the finale, Mr Wand lifted each *tempest* up and out of its own footprints, bringing excitement, and passion as well as a sense of justice to each renewed return to tempo.

This rare and refreshing ability to find the smile twitching at the corners of Bruckner's mouth, to seek out the elusive blitheness within such a rigorously workmanlike score, came into its own in the Scherzo. And between its idyll and the final renewal of action, the long stretches of the slow movement stirred with ever-changing inner energies as Mr Wand drew up, urged on and, with each section of the orchestra working masterfully together, powerfully directed and sustained each transfiguring climax.

Hilary Finch

Members of the  
Royal Danish  
Orchestra  
Purcell Room

Readers of the popular press last week might suppose that the brass players in Danish orchestras spend their time being carried out of concerts horizontal in a state of inebriation. Inquiry suggests that there was precious little evidence for that particular story, and as if to set the record straight, Friday night's concert by members of another Danish orchestra presented a spruce and sober brass ensemble.

In a suite of music from the Court of King Christian IV, Magnus Thomsen's *Serenade* made a splendid noise with natural harmonics, producing an *Offeo* toccata a few years early. A couple of vocal transcriptions in this group were played with neat ensemble once some tuning problems had been overcome, but I am not sure that John Dowland would have appreciated the tambourine and screaming oboes in "The King of Denmark's Galliard."

Nielsen played in and conducted the Royal Danish Orchestra, so he had to be in the programme; but he would have surely been amazed by the examination of his religious *Five Preludes*. Thorvald Hansen's amazingly cheery, almost bumptious Quintet of 1904 showed that these brass players

also had a nicely lightweight touch.

But the meat of the programme was in Brahms's *Clarinet Trio*, Op. 114, an admirable performance with sturdy piano playing from Tom Ernst and fervent cello playing from Anders Oberg. Only Lee Morgan's clarinet tone sounded a little thin and the third movement plodded; the rest was fine.

Nicholas Kenyon

Palmer/Constable  
Wigmore Hall

As if to prove something both to herself and to her audience, Felicity Palmer brought an almost perverse individual set of songs to the Wigmore Hall on Saturday night, in a programme as distinctive and keenly-honed as the mind and voice behind it.

Only those tirelessly dedicated to the indiscriminate pursuit of the neglected, though, can have taken much delight in Rossini's historic *scena* called *Giovanna d'Arco* but, just as John Constable artfully avoided the coy in this introduction, so Miss Palmer sliced through the lurid accompanimental colours to build a compelling dramatic structure.

Her steely, sturdy hybrid of a mezzo-soprano is not, however, a natural vehicle for Rossini's colouratura; rather than labouring to achieve a somewhat contrived brilliance, the voice was happier, though inadequately served, in another comparative curiosity, Seiber's *Four Greek Folk Songs*.

In the end absence of any of Miss Palmer's distinctive Russian repertoire, the most rewarding parts of the evening were provided, not surprisingly perhaps, by French composers whom she understands.

Chanson remained a little chill, his supple phrases not dotted quite warmly enough in their own intimate sensuousness. But Ravel and Poulenc carried the day. For the little cryptic, emblematic glimpses of *Histoires naturelles* in Ravel's bestiary, Miss Palmer found the perfect distance and tone of voice, hovering on the borders of silence in "Le Grillon" and verbally pointing at once the whims and the wonder of "Le Martin-Pêcheur."

In *La Courte Paille* the subtle leading of tone to catch the faux-naïveté of Poulenc's almost Dufayesque visual/aural conceits was achieved with a grace and style extended obliquely to her delightful Britten encore, "La Belle est dans le jardin d'amour."

Hilary Finch

## PUBLISHING

## Unequal partners

What surprised authors was that Fay Weldon's Booker Prize speech last month should have received the publicity it did and caused so much gnashing of teeth in the publishing community. It said little, if anything, revolutionary or new about the relationship between writers and publishers. What took publishers aback was that a leading novelist should have broken ranks (in the presence of the Minister for the Arts, too) and bitten the hands that feed authors. For the ridiculous, obstinate truth is that publishers - with few honourable exceptions - are brainwashed into believing that they are mainly responsible for the success or failure of the writers they publish, and that their authors not only should, but do love them. If that is really so then something must have happened in recent years that is new to the history of publishing.

Paradoxically, authors wish that publishers were responsible for their well-being in the sense that, if their manuscripts are accepted for publication, they would like to believe (the novice author still does) that everything humanely and professionally possible will be done to edit, design, manufacture, promote and market the books in each country in which the publisher has the right to sell the unique product, an author's creation.

There would still be authors if there were no publishers. That is, manuscripts would continue to be written, even if they had to be distributed in Samizdat form. Literature would not stop. To declare that if there were no authors there would be no publishers, that the gargantuan British publishing industry would have to find a different means of livelihood, is both self-evident and fantastic.

Yet Clive Bradley, chief executive of the Publishers' Association (whose current president is Philip Allenborough of Hodder & Stoughton, Fay Weldon's publishers), was quoted after the Booker Prize dinner by PHS as saying that the occasion is "usually a time when we celebrate the merits of English literature," which was exactly what Mrs Weldon's speech did, if taken in full as it should be.

What Mr Bradley meant, and also the publishers who blithely endorsed his remark, was that the Booker dinner is "usually a time when we celebrate the merits of English publishing." At the expense of Booker McConnell publishers annually toast themselves and the books - not different authors - they have been clever enough to publish.

The British book trade has colossal problems to contend with at present, and they should not be belittled. Too many titles are brought out, resulting in some minuscule sales, but not necessarily of the "best" or "most literary" books. Then there are piracy, photocopying, the price of British printing, inefficient distribution, the undercapitalization of bookshops, decreasing public library purchase funds and so on. Yet the fundamental problem, the state of affairs between authors and publishers, is the one that too many publishers choose to treat as if it does not exist.

Clive Bradley enlarged upon his comments to PHS in a letter to *The Times*, published on November 4. Mr Bradley, who is no fool and therefore must have a reason for saying so, declared that the Publishers' Association "has maintained frequent and invariably friendly relationships with the authors' organizations." Superficially this may be true but it is not how the office-bearers and secretaries of the Society of Authors and the Writers' Guild would put it. Why does Mr Bradley think, for instance, that the authors' organizations were driven to devise a minimum terms contract for their members?

Of course authors need publishers. Of course they want them, desperately, to be their friends as well as their employers, because the creative dialogue between author and editor-publisher is essential. Of course editors should obtain satisfaction from working with authors and seeing books put before the public in as near to perfect form as possible. But the publisher as realized, but the publisher as truly has to believe that his partner in the enterprise is the author, and that the author must continually be consulted and given information about the progress of his manuscript from delivery of raw material to publication of polished artifact.

Publishers at any time have many books on their lists, any one of which - if it hits the jackpot - may keep them in cashiers, the vast majority of authors at any time have only one. It is disingenuous of Mr Bradley to state that "no one is forced to sign a contract on terms they don't like." Every author in the country is, unless he is involved in every stage of the publishing process and stands to receive a proper percentage of the profits. The publisher may have put up his own or someone's capital. The author has provided his unique expertise, even genius.

E. J. Craddock

## Old age can give you a narrow outlook on life.

Anxious eyes peer through the letter box. An unknown world stares back. It is a horrifying fact that, through infirmity, over one million old people are virtual prisoners in their own homes. Nearly four million live alone.

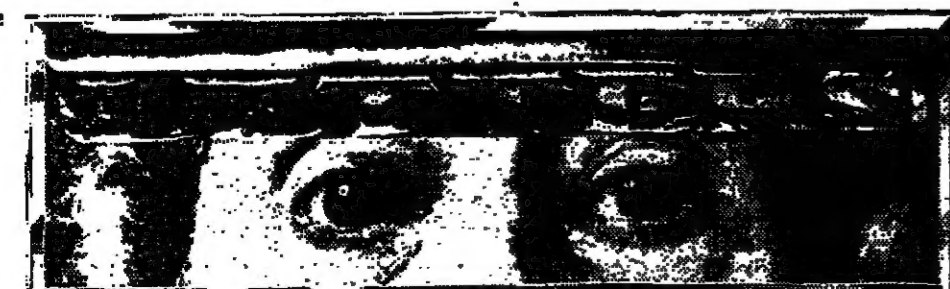
Your donation to Age Concern can make such a tremendous difference!

A local Age Concern group can, for example, help to relieve the terrible loneliness by providing a regular visitor, fixing up an outing in a car, or arranging for old people to be taken by special bus to a day centre.

Age Concern England gives support to 1100 groups around the country, co-ordinating new initiatives, helping to finance and arrange projects, large and small.

Your donation could help pay for a project which gets elderly people back into circulation, thus ending many unhappy imprisonments.

Whether your donation is for £5, £10 or even more, you can be certain that every penny will be used with care, so that it does the maximum for old people in need.



Please send all you can to Age Concern England FREEPOST, Bernard Sunley House, 60 Fitzsim Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 9AS.

As a donation for and made payable to Age Concern England, please send your donation to the sum of £

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms)

Address

Postcode

Telephone (0) for

My donation is

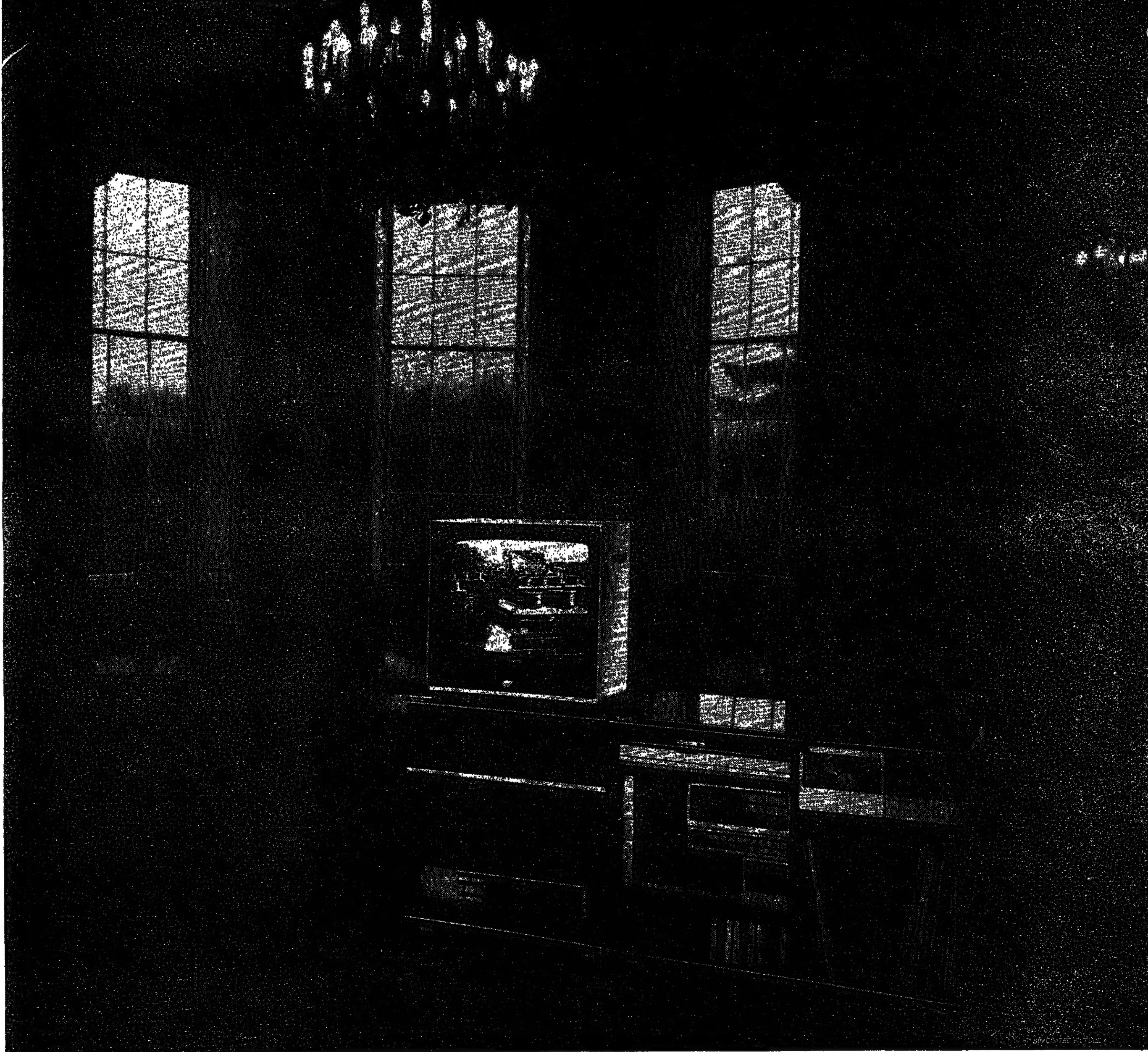
AGE CONCERN

A million elderly may be at risk this winter

Will you help with a donation?



# Why the rich are happy when it rains.



Time was when a drop of rain cast a shadow of gloom on the Heaton-Smythes' social life.

But the Fisher Home Entertainment Centre, with 18" high definition colour television, 9 day record VHS video, a full range of stereo components including twin cassette deck, and CD Digital Audio Player has changed their way of thinking.

"Oh joy, Daphne, rain. Let's stay in with the Fisher."

Of course, the unlimited pleasure possibilities of the Fisher unit do present a few problems.

"Elsie Tanner, video re-runs of us at the Royal Wedding, Noël Coward recordings, Wogan, your Johnny Rotten tape, or the Peer Gynt Suite, Rodgers?"

Reassuringly, whatever their choice, they'll have access to the finest equipment available.

For instance, the colour TV has been precision engineered to deliver sharp picture definition right through to the screen's corners. And it features a 17 function remote control and direct video input.

The 615 VHS video has the facility to record up to 4 hours on an E-240 cassette, picture search functions like cue, review, freeze frame, and 9 function wired remote control.

And though Daphne Heaton-Smythe thinks "Wow" and "Flutter" are two dogs in the local hunt, her husband more sensibly realises the sound performance of Fisher high-fidelity is quite exceptional.

The system has outstanding features like direct-drive turntable, soft touch controls, 3-way speakers, and quartz locked synthesizer. It also boasts a twin deck cassette player with Dolby B and C and

a stereo amplifier with graphic equalizer and an impressive 40 watts RMS.

Of course, the pièce de résistance is the CD Digital Audio Player with soft touch controls, 16 selection programme memory, and forward and reverse track selection.

You can start with a complete Fisher Hi-Fi system for as little as £299. But considering the Fisher Home Entertainment Centre offers so many components, a price of around £1,800 really isn't out of the question. Particularly, when one thinks of the amount of rain in Britain.

**FISHER**  
The Sight and Sound of Precision.

\* Noise Reduction System manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.



And he  
read  
and read  
happily  
ever  
after

You may think I left it a bit late, and had I left it any later I'm not sure I would be here to tell the tale. The fact is, last month I broke the fact 'barrier'.

It wasn't achieved in a trice. Sent round the country (twice) to promote books that I had written, I found that no one could ever think of anything for me to do in Aberdeen in the afternoon. And so I would end up like a tourist in front of Screens 1, 2, and 3 of the Odeon or the ABC, one after the other.

Escapism hit me like the first gin after Lent. Afterwards, on to neon-and-mahogany bars to listen to gloomy stories and to earwig kindly ladies in tarty furs and high heels and tight skirts as they heard tales of woe from weary oilmen and doled out dory comfort.

Then a couple of quick ones in the station (more boozey tales from beached seamen) before putting my feet up in the first-class sleeper, with the baby stereo and brandy and the unfazed Schweppes waiter they thoughtfully dispense. And with my latest discovery: a novel.

I don't mean serious novels (by which I mean old ones) and I don't mean Booker contenders, with the whiff of Gloombury gunshots hanging around them. I mean novels written by women between 1950 and 1977. That's my meat.

To dispense as best I may with their practical virtues: you can put them in your pocket; they are there when you need them; they run without electricity. The best of them are advised to you by dear friends; become friends seem to be about one's friends.

Their astonishing merit is one which in the past I have laughed at when anyone told me I would find it other than in Trollope, and have only expressed in a funny voice: they "take you out of yourself". If you're going out of your mind, that's what

BARRY FANTONI



'Are you spending all night with that thing, Neville, or are you coming to bed?'

you need most; and if nattering about oneself on the media (another funny-voice word) is the most exciting of occupations, it is also pretty discomfounding. As some sort of journalist, I have spent ten years or so bundling up my prejudices and predilections in that outer coating of data, statistics, and information which alone advertised their charms to editors.

I had become a Gradgrind - the perfect slave of the age of numeracy. I have never taken much pleasure in Dickens, but have to subscribe to the sensible theory that *Hard Times* is his best, and its opening words ("Now, what I want is, Facts... Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else") are an accurate battle cry for the modern age.

And so it was to bed - either in that sleeper or at home - and to Barbara Pym or Olivia Manning. Nothing else seems serious enough, or enough of a cop-out.

## Take to the boats

Have you heard the one about the tiny barge company (Murrell's) that spent £10,000 in court to ask if they could please take their boat (on which they had spent, and didn't want to waste, £25,000) down to Tilbury, load up, and go back to Sunbury, as generations of boatmen used to do until a decade or so ago?

The National Dock Labour Board (a cosy catch-all of unions, port authorities, and employers which latterly seems to benefit only the first) had said they couldn't. The court said they could. Now, some wildest TGWU members are still saying they can't, and are blacking the firm.

TV and the press love the tale, but have so far missed the sweetest part. The TGWU can't win, and don't seem to know what to do for the best (they certainly didn't protest very loudly at their recalcitrants who wouldn't load the barge).

The trouble is, the barge is manned by TGWU men who, like their employers, would like their union to do something for those who want London's river to work, instead of turning the old blind eye to the inactivity of those who want to make it a lazy backwater.

Richard North

# Why taxes must be cut

by Graham Mather

The Government has forgotten, if it ever really knew, why it regards cutting taxes as a high priority: an attack of forgetfulness capable of proving fatal to its entire medium-term financial strategy.

Before 1979, every Conservative knew why tax cuts were important. They were the means towards, and the desirable end of, sound economic policy - incentive to, and reward for, personal endeavour; encouragement of enterprise, thrift and initiative; stimulus to savings and investment and hence growth.

Evidence from other industrial economies showed that tax-cutting did result in higher economic growth, more productive investment, and improved productivity and competitiveness.

Conservatives understood why taxes have not been cut significantly so far. Supply-side policies clearly involved unacceptable risks, as budgetary deficits have demonstrated. Shifting to indirect taxation had worrying short-term inflationary consequences. Setting over-ambitious targets - 25p in the pound income-tax basic rate - could not itself exert sufficient leverage on spending ministers to pull their bids down.

Yet accommodation to these realities has left Treasury ministers unequipped with a convincing rationale of the central role of lower taxation to engender the economic growth which alone can provide for better social provision. They have in consequence lost the debate on levels of public spending; disappointed their business supporters, of whom 78 per cent recently surveyed put cutting taxes as a high priority; and left

themselves with little bargaining power for next year's spending round. They have accepted John Biffen's approach to two years' "consolidation", *faute de mieux*.

Further powerful evidence that tax cuts work has now arrived in a World Bank staff working paper.

Its conclusion is based on the record, between 1970 and 1979, of 20 countries compared against each other and paired into high and low tax regimes. Sometimes the difference of tax revenue as a percentage of gross domestic product was sharp - Japan's 11 per cent against Sweden's 31 per cent; sometimes less so - Cameroon's 15 per cent against Liberia's 21 per cent; Britain (30 per cent) was examined against Spain (19 per cent). The results were consistent.

The average unweighted annual rate of growth of gdp was 7.3 per cent in the low tax group and 1.1 per cent in the high tax group. Every single member of the low tax category, including three in Africa, exceeded the economic growth of the most rapidly expanding economy in the high tax category.

Employment (outside agriculture) in low tax countries rose by an annual average of 5 per cent compared with a 0.1 per cent decline in high tax countries.

Gross domestic investment grew by 8.9 per cent a year in the low tax areas, but saw an annual 0.8 per cent decline in high tax ones. In all but one of the low tax nations examined, "higher rates of economic growth allowed an expansion of the tax base which generated increased revenues which financed more rapid expansion of expenditure on government services such as

defence, health and education", the report states.

Of course, low tax countries tend to be developing from a lower economic base than our own. But the field test identified in the recent admirable lecture by Sir John Hoskyns, Mrs Thatcher's former policy adviser, is inescapable: economies like Britain's with public spending around 45 per cent of gdp must compete against newly industrialized countries at 25-30 per cent with low taxes, basic welfare provision in case of real need only, and unprivileged trades unions. "They have rapidly rising living standards and low unemployment. Democracy costs money and they will soon have more of it than we do", Sir John warned. How could Mrs Thatcher disagree?

If, prompted by the World Bank, she could remember why cutting taxes was so particularly important, not only would the struggle against protectionism and the need to continue to restructure British industry come more clearly into focus in British economic policy. But she could tell Norman Fowler just why it is that the public debate on the size, structure and future of state health and benefit provision needs to include the desirability of tax-cutting to generate growth. And she could tell the Confederation of British Industry, on good authority, that economic growth can be achieved through her present policies.

She could tell the 78 per cent of businessmen who said tax cuts were a high priority that she understands their message.

The author is head of the Institute of Directors' policy unit.

## David Hewson questions the attempts to impose impartiality

# Balance, TV's eternal victim

Impartiality is television's greatest conundrum; the more words that are written about it, the more impenetrable the subject becomes.

Tomorrow, that veteran foe of America, John Pilger of the *Daily Mirror*, will return to the fray, this time in the cause of Nicaragua. His last programme, *The Truth Game*, brought about an intervention by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which demanded that its arguments about attitudes to nuclear war should be "balanced" by those of a journalist from the opposing end of the spectrum, Max Hastings.

No such demands were made about tomorrow's programme. Pilger, whose opinions about the IBA are blunt - "its principal purpose is censorship" - believes he is treading on safer ground when making programmes on foreign subjects.

"It was when it was at home and about nuclear war that they intervened. If Max Hastings had made a documentary on nuclear war do you think they would have insisted that John Pilger of the *Daily Mirror* should have been brought in to make a balancing programme?" he said.

Many people would find this attitude somewhat ungrateful. Since his TV debut in the 1960s, Pilger has regularly produced up to two highly personal documentaries a year. The style, like tomorrow's on Nicaragua, is that of the old campaigning *Mirror*: simplistic, blatantly partial, and skilfully manipulative towards the emotions of its audience.

"How impoverished, how helpless does a country have to be before it is no longer seen as a threat by the United States?" Pilger asks indignantly after recounting the misdeeds of the American-backed Somoza regime, and the utopian ideals of its successors. It is an effective technique, if not a subtle one.

Viewed against the programme on Nicaragua produced by BBC's *Newswatch* this weekend, which was equally as critical of American policy but far less blinkered in its approach to the Sandinistas, Pilger's report looks naive and selective in its content. Whatever viewers think of it tomorrow night, there is no doubt that Pilger's misgivings are indicative of a restive mood among the broadcasting community on the question of impartiality.

The IBA's treatment of *The Truth Game*, and its attack on the series by Ken Loach on trade unionism, which it sent back to its makers with a demand for more balance, have sent the skeleton of censorship rattling in the cupboard of more than one television company.

This prompted David Glenross, the IBA's new director of television, to take the unusual step of setting out the authority's views in an article in *The Guardian* which



Peasant children in a creche under a picture of General Augusto Sandino: a still from the programme on Nicaragua by John Pilger (above right) which ITV screens tomorrow night

elaborated at great length on the status quo.

If Glenross hoped that this would put an end to the argument, he has been disappointed. Few broadcasters would now argue with Pilger's assertion that the current rules on balance are incomprehensible to those meant to apply them. Pilger's programmes traditionally fell into the IBA's "personal view" category, which was introduced as a result of the Annan Report's recommendations for a new form of opinionated ITV documentary.

Those allowed the personal view category in the past have usually been of the left, though Auberon Waugh made a distinctly unsuccessful attempt to redress the balance. Indeed, one important failing of the principle of redressing balance through separate programmes is, as Jeremy Isaacs has noted, the

unwillingness of right-wing programme makers to offer their wares.

If there is a consensus within broadcasting on the subject of impartiality, it is probably that the rules regarding balance should be relaxed for all current affairs programmes, except during general elections, and on the scheduled news broadcasts. A minority of opinion would like to see impartiality rules scrapped altogether, and points to the fact that the televising of Parliament would make nonsense of rules on fair treatment of all the parties concerned.

But there is no good reason to believe that television, as a medium, is chronically unsuited to the notion of impartiality altogether, except in the rigid form of editorial dictat. The idea of balance is one which came from newspapers. The press is

well placed, if it so wishes, to carry contradictory articles, Press Council adjudications, or corrections of its recent contents.

Television is not watched by many people at the same time daily, on the same channel, in the way that they read the same newspaper. The practical problems of balancing, or correcting, a television news item are immense. While the Press Council may be much maligned, at least its adjudications are usually seen by those people who read the original reports which prompted them. The same cannot be said of the Broadcasting Complaints Commission, which is still struggling to establish itself as the television equivalent.

Television current affairs, particularly of the sort epitomized by the Pilger programmes, are more concerned with image than content, and view emotions more favourably than the minutiae of detail. Documentary directors are not strangers to the theatricality of realism: it is no coincidence that one of Pilger's former collaborators went on to direct *Return of the Jedi*, since television, even in current affairs, is never far from show business.

In any case, the most popular, perhaps even the most influential part of television carries no mandated allegiance to editorial balance. No one demands, for instance, that the obvious anti-medical bias of the Channel 4 series *The Nation's Health* should be balanced by an ITV version of the all-caring doctors and nurses of BBC's *Angels* series.

If there can be a free-for-all in the marketplace of television drama, which makes up the most popular part of the broadcasting constituency, can a loosening of the reins on news and current affairs be long delayed?

## Argentina's new foreign minister outlines his policies to Douglas Tweedale

# The Falklands factor that won't go away

Buenos Aires A political scientist who looks more like a university professor than a polished diplomat, Senator Dante Caputo was virtually unknown in Buenos Aires until he was named by President-elect Raul Alfonsin last week as Argentina's new foreign minister.

Although he will not take office until December 10 - when Sr Alfonsin is sworn in - Sr Caputo and a team of advisers are already formulating policy on such sensitive issues as the future of the Falklands and Argentina's simmering border dispute with Chile.

He said in an interview: "Argentine diplomacy will no longer be the make-up that hides the face of dictatorship. We will use all diplomatic means at our disposal to bring about negotiations to solve the Malvinas dispute. That is a priority."

But, although Sr Alfonsin's government may be more inclined to seek a peaceful solution than its predecessor, Argentina's basic nego-

tiating position will remain the same.

"Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas is not negotiable," Sr Caputo said. "That is the starting point for any negotiation. Regardless of how quickly or slowly talks progress, or what concessions may be made on either side, at no moment will sovereignty be under discussion." Nor, he said, would Sr Alfonsin declare a formal end to hostilities for the time being.

Asked what concessions from Britain might alter this position, Sr Caputo said: "That is something I would rather not go into now." But commercial relations, still under the strain of restrictions imposed during the fighting, would be discussed only as part of the overall problem.

"We are committed to the peaceful settlement of disputes, but that does not mean that we will sit back and accept any attempt to consolidate the colonial situation on the islands."

Sr Caputo's strong stand on the Falkland issue, complemented by a

similarly tough negotiating stand on the Beagle Channel dispute, which has brought Chile and Argentina to the brink of war twice in recent years, has surprised observers here who expected the Radical Party, firmly based in the middle class, to adopt a more compromising approach.

A senior Peronist thought the Radicals were afraid of offending the strong nationalist opinion on the two issues.

Sr Caputo said Argentina wants to accept a mediated solution of the Beagle Channel conflict proposed by the Pope, but only if it meets certain conditions. Chile has accepted the papal solution unconditionally.

The new government, he said, will treat the Falklands and Beagle Channel issues separately from the rest of "a strong, independent diplomacy" aimed at improving Argentina's international image. It would seek a special relationship with western Europe and a "mature and independent" relationship with Washington.

"We shall form a task force aimed at revitalizing the Contadora group's peace proposal for Central America, and we shall not hesitate to condemn interference by the United States in any Latin American country. We shall condemn Soviet intervention with equal force."

Sr Caputo said his government would promote respect for human rights in international bodies. "We must reflect abroad what we are calling for at home, and we have the moral right to do this."

(Under the military government which seized power in 1976, Argentina was virtually ostracized internationally for its violations of human rights. Sr Alfonsin made the investigation of those abuses and the trial of those responsible a principal promise of his campaign for the presidency.)

Asked if he thought the US would lift its embargo on weapons sales to Argentina, Sr Caputo replied: "If they want to lift their embargo, they can go ahead and lift it, but buying weapons is not one of our priorities."

Robin Cook

# White collars ripe for the wooing

Last week's proceedings of the CBI are perplexing to anyone raised in the robust convention of the Labour movement that the first duty of a trade union is to represent the interests of its members. Here we have a collective organization purporting to represent the interests of British industry meeting at a time when the fortunes of those industries have experienced a decline of truly historic proportions, and yet the nearest it can bring itself to calling on the Government to assist is to ask for "flexibility".

It is possible to say many things about the monetarist experiment of the past four years. It is certainly possible to maintain that the financial institutions have done well out of it. Indeed at one level monetarism is little more than a device for transferring resources from the industrial to the financial sector by means of record real interest rates and an overvalued exchange rate.

It is simply not possible to maintain with a straight face that monetarism has been good for industry. Four years after the experiment began manufacturing output is still a sixth below its starting point, a collapse without precedent in the records of output since the industrial revolution.

Imports of manufactured goods now exceed British exports of manufactured goods for the first time since the Tudors.

The puritan tradition that we achieve salvation through suffering still retains a potent appeal to British psychology, and in some quarters recital of the pain inflicted by monetarism appears merely to heighten confidence that it will deliver us into the promised land of high productivity and nil inflation.

The CBI has no excuse for sharing such misplaced faith. Barely a week before its conference it unveiled its most recent industrial survey which showed that both export orders and investment intentions had taken another dip. In the wake of such figures it is perhaps not surprising that the most vigorous speech denouncing "flexibility" (and presumably endorsing rigidity) came not from an industrialist but from a developer.

Nor can the CBI even plead guilty to neglecting the objective interests of its members, but enter in mitigation that it was defending their subjective perceptions. This will not wash thanks to the British Institute of Management which last month unveiled the results of its ORC survey of managers. One hundred per cent of the sample described the past two years as difficult to one degree or another: not one opted for the response that times had not been difficult.

Asked to identify the greatest barrier to export sales, the largest number plumped for the high exchange rate. Asked how govern-

ment could best help industry, the second largest requested that it "inject more money into the economy". Far from lending support to the poses struck at the CBI conference, these results approximate much more closely to Labour's strategy for economic recovery.

They also chime in with the constancy of experience of any MP with much industry left, as I know from a recent visit to the British factory of an American multinational, a contemporary edifice of the glass still surrounded by fields.

The factory produces medical goods for use in hospitals. The first preoccupation of production management is their anxiety about the cuts in public expenditure which are hitting their market. Unlike the CBI and the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, they do not see the rolling back of the public sector as an opportunity for expansion, but as another pressure for contraction.

Their second anxiety is the threat from cheap imports. The two topics are intimately related, because hospital procurement officers confronted with an arbitrary cut in their budget have no alternative but to buy the cheapest.

Frequently the cheapest will also be the least effective, lasting the shortest time, having the highest proportion of defective items, and in the occasional spectacular case proving to be contaminated. These however are secondary considerations to a procurement officer whose remit is to achieve an immediate cut in invoices.

The priorities of time management find an echo in the prejudices aired at the CBI, but they are neatly mirrored in Labour's policy objectives of using public expenditure to stimulate industrial output and to plan procurement to encourage import substitution rather than import penetration. Moreover, these are not the soberly suited men with homogenized accents from the finance departments. They are frequently men who come from the shop floor and remain in contact with it. They are one section of the upwardly mobile to whom Labour now addresses its message.

And there is one neglected but fascinating statistic which suggests they could be won. Among those manufacturing firms which have survived since 1979 there has been a big drop in the number declaring a donation to the Tory party. Of every five firms who made such a donation in 1979, two made no donation in 1982.

Although the chairman may still be allowed out to the CBI conference to indulge in a spot of loyalist rhetoric, back at the mill there are people with a shrewd appreciation of what has been done to them and who did it.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.

Anne Sofer

# Have they got you on an ist list?

We politicians, at a loss for a handy bit of invective to hurl at our opponents, are increasingly turning to the useful suffix "-ist".

It is amazingly versatile. For a start, it can be tacked on to the end of an ordinary political adjective to give it a flavour of something altogether more sinister and creditable. Thus, "leftist" in the mouth of Mr Reagan recently, and "rightist" as it might come from, say, Mr Hattersley, do more than simply describe a position on the political map: we are led to believe that an insidious and fanatical tendency is at work.

Peter Tatchell, in his book *The Battle for Bermuda*, which I have just finished reading, uses the words "Labourist" and "City-boss Labourism" as terms of abuse against his right-wing enemies. But my favourite epithet in this category is "workerist" - the word used by the Labour left to describe those middle-class comrades even further to the left who have deliberately assumed working-class accents and life styles. There must, I feel, be an equivalent at the other end of the political spectrum.

Another use of "-ist" is its attachment to the names of famous or infamous politicians to sum up a political philosophy and style. It seems that only communist or French leaders acquire this prestige (Stalinist, Gaullist, etc.). Otherwise, political stars acquire only the slightly insulting "-ite", with its implication of groupie or camp-follower (Bennite, Thatcherite, McCarthyite...). Most of our more distinguished politicians of this century (and all our prime ministers except Mrs Thatcher) have completed their careers without either "-ists" or "-ites": did Lloyd George or Attlee or Macmillan need them?

I am as guilty as anyone else checking back through recent articles I find I have used the terms "fantasist" and "purist" in ways meant to discredit ideas I dislike. But at least I have not gone further and used one of the even more poisonous suffixes. A "Trotskyist" may be bad enough but nothing like as threatening as a "Trotskyoid" - a term I encountered recently among left-wing non-Trotskyist socialists. ("oid" has a great potential: what about "Thatcheroid" for John Selwyn Gummer and his ilk? I think of course is a useful word too.)

But the greatest exploitation of "-ist" as a term of abuse lies in that great gold-mine of gull-generation, social prejudice. Tack "-ist" on to the end of an emotive word (race, sex and so on) and you have produced a weapon that really gets under the ribs and hurts. Nobody can bear to be thought prejudiced.

Take, for instance, the great row we had at County Hall last week about the new appointments to the London Transport Board. What had happened was that Ken Livingstone, despite assurances last summer that any new appointments to the board would have the approval not only of the chairman but of all political parties on the council, had persuaded his own party (decidedly leftist, not to say confrontationist) none the less to steam ahead and make two blatantly political appointments. That one of them was of a black 25-year-old female resulted in the Labour Party having a field day with our protests.

"Racist, sexist, ageist," they chanted and serenaded in reverberating crescendo. (And, of course, the fact that we objected even more strongly to the other appointment - of a white, middle-aged man - cut no ice at all.)

But the guilt-fired "isms" do not end there. Apart from "classism" (a useful phrase to describe almost any social attitude one does not approve of) there is "hetero-sexism". I, the biased attitudes heterosexuals have towards homosexuals. I have recently discovered that "hetero-sexism awareness classes" are available for those conscious of their own prejudices and seeking help in eradicating them.

Unfortunately, although all this is useful political ammunition, its effect on the wider community can be counter-productive. Although I now find "sexism" and "racism" tripping off the tongue quite easily, I find of others long-standing fighters for racial and sexual equality of many years standing, and people who know full well the deep-seated nature of prejudice - who recoil from the language, the revivalist flavour, the message of "You may think you're saved, but you're not unless you come forward at one of our meetings and confess".

Besides, it can lead to appalling difficulties of definition. My local paper last week reported that the film specially chosen to launch Camden's "Anti-Racist Year" was halted amid fierce protests that far from being anti-racist it was deeply racist - and sexist to boot. Fierce fighting over its screening is reported to be continuing among various left-wing groups.

Almost any great idea can be trivialized and corrupted by letting politicians grab a monopoly of it, and I fear that what the suffragettes and civil rights campaigners started earlier this century (and what men and women in other countries are doing for) is running that risk here today.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## TIME TO HEAL

It is the power of symbolism in politics which is too often left out of rational calculations. The Falklands war was full of symbol. Here was an island people - British to the core - invaded by the forces of a Fascist dictatorship. A British Armada sailed from ports which had for centuries witnessed the Royal Navy slipping out on the tide to fight other unseen wars far from home. Against all expectations, certainly in Buenos Aires and most probably elsewhere in the world, these symbols enabled the idea of the operation to be sustained during weeks of diplomacy.

It was a triumph of collective imagination over the uncertainty of the result, and explained why the operation attracted such colossal and cumulative support which was evidence of the national will, though, in its undramatic quality, in vivid contrast to the scenes of hysteria which could be observed in Argentina. That there was something rotten about the state of Argentina, which lay at the heart of the Falklands invasion, was clear to all however much shouting and parading there was.

Symbols were important then, and they are important now in Argentina. A moment of history has arrived with the recent election result which we in Britain should not ignore. There is a danger that the British Government will show a tragic insensitivity if it does not recognize this moment and respond to it.

For the first time since the early 1930s Argentina's political system has a completeness about it based on the possibility of two political parties - the radicals and the Peronists - giving substance to an alternating system of government with civilian control over the military. Hitherto, at least since Peron's arrival in 1946, the choice has lain basically between Peronism and militarism.

The militarization of the Argentine political establishment is based on six coups since 1930 and has become more deeply rooted than ever since 1976. Consequently an entire political generation in Argentina has suffered from this contagion of the military in politics, from which no party leader has been immune with the exception of Señor Alfonsín himself. The new President has never held any kind of government post under Argentina's tainted system.

The very fact of Señor Alfonsín's election registers a statement by the Argentines which goes far beyond the statements he has made, or can yet make, himself. Yet even he has made it clear that the military will be put back in its place. Senior officers responsible for the dark past of Argentina's counter-terror will be arraigned; high spending of even the post-Falklands period will be reversed; inter-service rivalries will be dealt with.

These tasks will not be easy. Britain should welcome that they are being attempted at all. The

Falklands invasion was a symptom of military misrule. It was a desperate attempt to bolster the army's waning prestige in the hope that a victory would excuse the past excesses in a general mood of patriotic euphoria. That longing for some palpable symbol of patriotism remains only just below the surface in Argentina, a society of immigrants without a common past. They have only been able to unite behind the rhetoric of the Malvinas crusade because they have been unable to capture anything more complete about their national unity.

If Britain could be certain that the Argentine system could be made "coup proof" we could be equally certain that, given patient diplomacy and open dealing, our differences with Argentina over the Falklands would never lead to another invasion, even if they could not be fully and finally resolved.

We cannot object to a civilian government laying a rival claim to territory to which we believe we have the better title, provided that claim is not pursued by military means. The whole essence of a conversation between governments which share respect for democratic procedures and for the rule of law is that they talk through their differences, easing those which are capable of compromise, and isolating those which are incapable of resolution, so that the residue does not need to become politically intolerable.

At the United Nations today there will be the annual call for negotiations to start between Argentina and the United Kingdom. The experience with the Junta in its pre-war and post-war phases showed that it was not capable of negotiation. However, that should not apply to a civilian administration under Señor Alfonsín whose legitimacy, and therefore freedom of manoeuvre, is much greater.

The Junta was incapable of declaring a cessation of hostilities. Señor Alfonsín has already avowed an intention to settle the dispute peacefully. As long as Argentina remained under military rule Britain has had no option but to carry on the planned defence of the Falkland Islands and the development of institutional government for Falklanders. Of course there is no guarantee that Argentina will remain "coup proof". The military in two or three years may have recovered its morale and its discipline. The Alfonsín government may be unpopular, given the enormous and painful tasks of reconstruction which face it. It is all the more important, therefore, that Britain shows that it is easier to talk to a civilian government about the Falkland Islands than it was or would be with a military one, so that never again can the Argentine military use the Falklands issue as an argument to legitimize its own claim to power and to discredit a civilian government through apparent lack of patriotism.

That is why Mrs Thatcher is wrong to object to the likely

resumption of American arms sales to Argentina. She knows she can rely on Washington not to sell weapons which would gravely alter the balance of power round the Falklands, not least because the Junta has done all the major restocking it could since last year's defeat, with substantial arms deliveries from France, Israel and others. Señor Alfonsín will not wish to indulge the military in more expenditure than is necessary, but it is important for him to be reconciled with Washington, and, in view of the resumption of civilian control over the military, the ending of the American arms embargo would symbolize that reconciliation more effectively than anything else.

What should happen with the Falkland Islands themselves will be discussed in a later article on this page. It does not at this stage affect the immediate British response to the new atmosphere in Buenos Aires, other than in two ways.

First, as a gesture of goodwill to Argentina in recognition of the prospect of an imminent civilian takeover, the exclusion zone should be unilaterally reduced to coastal waters. That is a risk, but a small one indeed compared to the other risks which Britain has taken in the South Atlantic.

Secondly, once Señor Alfonsín is installed as President, Britain should invite him to send a representative of his administration to the Falklands to see for himself that the work of reconstruction and the plans for the new airfield do not comprise preparations for a huge South Atlantic base but, on the contrary, are necessary preconditions for an eventual and much desired reduction in British force levels certainly as long as Argentina fails to recognize a cessation of hostilities and even beyond that given the unpredictable state of recent Argentine history. Indeed the more Argentina's leaders can go to the Falklands the more likely they are to see that the issue itself should not be a central one in relations between our two countries. That kind of contact could also lead to more fruitful discussions about future developments in the Antarctic region as a whole.

At present Britain can do no more than welcome the arrival of civilian rule in Buenos Aires and take steps which should help to consolidate the new-found integrity of Argentine politics. With both Britain and Argentina that should not involve burying the past, but building on its lessons, freely recognized, in a spirit of reconciliation. That is the message Britain should give today to the United Nations, by announcing its readiness to discuss all differences with a democratically inspired Argentine government. Then both countries would start to discover what issues can yield to a spirit of reconciliation and which of the wounds of war will need still further time to heal.

At present Britain can do no more than welcome the arrival of civilian rule in Buenos Aires and take steps which should help to consolidate the new-found integrity of Argentine politics. With both Britain and Argentina that should not involve burying the past, but building on its lessons, freely recognized, in a spirit of reconciliation. That is the message Britain should give today to the United Nations, by announcing its readiness to discuss all differences with a democratically inspired Argentine government. Then both countries would start to discover what issues can yield to a spirit of reconciliation and which of the wounds of war will need still further time to heal.

## THE MOSLEY FILE

Mr Brittan's decision to release 750 Home Office files on the British Union of Fascists in the 1930s, abandoning a previous 75-year embargo on publication, has a number of immediate results. All of them are beneficial. The disclosures may have brought painful recollections to a few ageing Blackshirts, but for the nation here is a gripping tale from an anxious decade.

The files give chapter and verse on those prominent individuals previously thought to be associated with Sir Oswald Mosley after he had completed his transition from Labour Party socialism to right-wing extremism. Here, too, is a detailed account of Mussolini's generosity to the BUF. At the zenith of its activity between 1934 and 1936 it was a British political party largely dependent on foreign funds, with some three-quarters of its income derived from Italy. What a pity that detailed M15 files on the Communist Party in the same period are not open. Was there red gold from Moscow flowing alongside black gold from Rome?

It is cheering to discover how thoroughly the Security Service and the Special Branch had penetrated the BUF. Sir Oswald could scarcely clear his throat without a report reaching the

Home Office. Sir Vernon Kell's M15 has, historically, a somewhat Blimpish reputation. Yet when it came to wiring the fascists for sound, the service was superb. If its successor of the 1980s is doing as well in monitoring extremist parties of both right and left, the defence of Parliamentary democracy is in good order. Was Sir Vernon's M15 so accomplished at winking out highly-placed people soft on Stalin? Hindsight suggests not. The cell of communists at Cambridge does not seem to have contained an observer from M15; indeed, by 1940, the communists had penetrated M15 itself. Anthony Blunt was on the service's payroll throughout World War Two.

For historians there are many bonuses. It is fascinating to find Hitler, while not slipping Reichsmarks to Mosley, sufficiently intrigued to send a spy in 1936 to find out what he was doing. Of special note to chroniclers of the 1930s are the Home Office assessments of the possibility of the BUF's attracting substantial financial backing inside Britain and growing into a serious political force. Whitehall never underestimated Mosley's rhetorical gifts, which were to be ranked with Lloyd George's and Maxton's, and in 1934 officials were seriously concerned that oratory and street brawling

would be succeeded by mass movement.

The most important consequence of Mr Brittan's liberal attitude towards declassification of the Mosley papers is that the archive will help nail a time-honoured theory of conspiracy cherished by the Left. Had Conservative ministers really suppressed the files for fear of disclosing links between their forebears and Mosley, it would have been a scandal. Declassification has cleared the air. To the surprise of outsiders aware of Whitehall's past caution in revealing any M15 material at all, it was there last week in abundance. Names were named. Only five files for the period have been retained, presumably on the acceptable grounds that they identify M15's informants at Mosley's court.

Mr Brittan should now complete the rout of the conspiracy theorists by publishing transcripts of Mosley's 16-hour interrogation by Lord Birkett in 1940 which led to his imprisonment under the Defence of the Realm Act. Once that is done, the Mosley episode will be seen in its true proportions - inherently nasty, after 1934 repellent, anti-semitic, but quite limited in the ability of the fascists to penetrate the Establishment or inspire a mass following in the country.

The real issue involved is the right of parents to choose the type of education they wish their children to have. Those of us who care about religious education marvel at the apparent unanimity of the minister in charge of schools and the ILEA.

Yours faithfully,  
P. H. BARKER,  
Librarian, De La Salle College,  
Hopwood Hall,  
Middleton, Manchester.  
November 2.

## Guarantees of scholarship

From Professor Hugh Lloyd-Jones.  
Sir, Your issue (Spectrum, November 11) contains an account of the scheme recommended by the Dover Committee, by means of which the University of Oxford proposes to give better opportunities to applicants for entry from state schools by abandoning the requirement that each candidate shall take an entrance examination. It is alleged that the examination has not proved a reliable means of predicting the candidates' success or failure. But the chief value and purpose of the examination has been to guarantee that schools, both state and private, maintained a certain academic standard.

American experience shows that as soon as such requirements are abolished, as they have been in the United States, where candidates must be judged by the results of a national testing agency, a gradual but marked decline in the quality of the intake and of the academic standard of the universities is likely to result.

Beyond all doubt, the result of admitting candidates without even this test has been a disastrous decline in many state and city universities, so that attempts are now being made slowly to restore the requirements that professors in their liberal enthusiasm had been eager to relax.

The new scheme at Oxford has been approved because members of the faculty feel guilty at the thought that entry has been easier for some people than for others, and wish to ensure that what they would call "social justice" would prevail. The same issue of *The Times* contains also a powerful article in which Professor Friedrich von Hayek shows how the term "social" has been misapplied, and how there can be no "social justice", but only justice between individual persons. The new system will harm individual persons and the country as a whole by diminishing the quality of the education that all entrants will receive.

Only by the pursuit of excellence can our finances or our studies prosper, and Oxford is living up to its name as the home of lost causes when it adopts this scheme a few months after the country as a whole has strongly reaffirmed its belief in the value of competition in the pursuit of excellence.

The new scheme is the work of honourable men and women, legislating for the world as it is but as they would wish it to be, and eager to escape the guilty feeling of belonging to an elitist institution. In doing so, they have committed a *crashkurs der eliten* which seems to me to make them far more guilty.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
HUGH LLOYD-JONES,  
Regius Professor of Greek,  
Christ Church, Oxford.  
November 11.

## New health board

From Lord Young of Dartington.  
Sir, Your report (November 7) that the Royal College of Nursing is pressing for the inclusion of the Chief Nursing Officer on the new Health Services Supervisory Board highlights one of the main weaknesses of the Griffiths proposals. It is surely risky yet another great disservice to the NHS to introduce a managerial plan without the cooperation of the nurses, the doctors or the patients.

Mr Griffiths had soft words to say about the consumer interest in his report ("A very great deal of importance is attached to ensuring that the views of the community at all levels are taken into account in any decision"), but where in the organization of the supervisory board, or in any other part of the proposals, is there acceptance of the need for consumers to sit around the table with the others?

Yours faithfully,  
YOUNG OF DARTINGTON,  
Chairman,  
College of Health,  
18 Victoria Park Square, E2.  
November 7.

## Housing in Barnet

From Councillor John Perry.  
Sir, May I please put the record straight, at least as far as one matter is concerned in your report (October 29) of Mrs Thatcher's visit to a sheltered housing scheme in East Finchley.

As Chairman of Barnet Housing Committee I sought the support of Mrs Thatcher, the local MP, in gaining as large a possible housing investment programme allocation from central Government for 1984-85. In support of this I pointed out that to date, i.e. with only seven months of the current financial year gone, Barnet's capital expenditure on housing was at such a level that if all other housing authorities were spending as efficiently, then the Government need have fewer worries about a capital underspending nationally.

To date, in the current financial year, Barnet has already spent over 85 per cent of its housing capital allocation for 1983-84. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PERRY, Chairman,  
Housing Committee,  
Counsellors' Room,  
Town Hall, Hendon, NW4.  
November 8.

## Classical error

From Dr John Penman.  
Sir, Your report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from *Pericles*".

From *Pericles*, *Prince of Tyre* by Thucydides, or *The History of the Peloponnesian War* by Shakespeare? Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PENMAN,  
Forester View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.  
November 11.

## Political stability in Northern Ireland

From Professor Cornelius O'Leary.

Sir, Apart from your cautiously optimistic leading article (November 7), the recent Thatcher-Fitzgerald meeting passed without much notice in *The Times*. The general attitude seems to be that relations between the British and Irish governments are restored to their pre-Falklands friendliness and that there will be no significant change in government policy towards Northern Ireland. Plainly a new initiative in this province is very low in the list of priorities of the present British Government.

From the vantage point of Belfast the situation looks very different. Although the violence has diminished in recent years, the economic decline which it helped generate has continued unabated. The overall unemployment rate has not fallen below 20 per cent for over a year; it is currently 21.5 per cent in the whole province and 40 per cent in the worst "black spot", the Catholic town of Strabane. Moreover, the manufacturing sector, on which the prosperity of the province was built, has declined from 177,000 people in 1970 to 95,000 in 1983.

To give the Northern Ireland Office its due, it has engaged (through its agencies) in expensive promotional drives in Great Britain, the US and West Germany. The reaction from the business community in each has been uniform: Northern Ireland cannot expect the fresh investment it so desperately needs until political stability is restored. (Indeed, in recent years there has been considerably more investment by British firms in the Irish Republic than in Northern Ireland.)

Political stability can only be restored through agreement between the representatives of the two main groups in the Community, such as Lord Whitehead achieved - against all the conventional wisdom of the time - exactly 10 years ago. The most important fact about the power-sharing executive led by the late Brian Faulkner and Gerry Fitt between January and May 1974 was not that it failed - through circumstances outside its control - but that it happened at all. Since it did happen, no one can say that a similar arrangement could not be made in the future.

The present attitude among Ulster politicians on both sides is un-

promising. Unionist leaders after Faulkner allowed themselves to be seduced by Mr Enoch Powell's rhetoric about the necessary permanence of the British connexion and since 1974 have made no serious effort to enter into dialogue with the representatives of the Catholic minority, while the SDLP, under John Hume, has looked towards Dublin rather than London for a solution - as witness the present new Ireland Forum. However, there is a new and important factor. The danger that with continuing economic decline young unemployed Catholics coming on the electoral register will support the Sinn Féin extremists rather than the SDLP is all too real and was too lightly dismissed in your leading article. (The analogy with the 1950s is unrealistic; the economic situation was far more favourable then.)

The next electoral test will be the European elections of 1984. If Sinn Féin can bridge the gap between the 13.4 per cent of the poll which it secured in the Westminster election last June and the 17.9 per cent of the SDLP the situation will be dangerous indeed. To-day's *Irish Times* (November 11) carries a report from its usually well-informed London correspondent of a recent private meeting of Conservative MPs which was warned by the Secretary of State, Mr Prior, that if Sinn Féin superseded the SDLP as the representatives of "a majority of the minority", then Northern Ireland could become ungovernable and he could foresee the whole of Ireland developing into "a Cuba off our west coast".

These fears might seem exaggerated, but they are closer to the realities of the situation than Mr Powell's ravings about plots between the Northern Ireland Office and the Dublin government, which no one takes seriously here. The government should make one more effort - perhaps through a round table conference of British and Northern Irish parties - to secure agreement between the representatives of the two main groups here as soon as possible. After the European elections might be too late.

Yours faithfully,  
CORNELIUS O'LEARY,  
Department of Political Science,  
The Queen's University of Belfast,  
Belfast.  
November 11.

## Lack of 'whingeing'

By Mr John Fowles.

Sir, It was unfortunate that your leader writer (November 8) was apparently unable to attend the opening day of the CBI conference about which he wrote with such feeling and with such uncharacteristic inaccuracy.

If he had been present, he would have heard no "whingeing" - there was none. He would have heard a great deal of hard-headed realism about the state of the UK economy and the policies which both Government and industry needed to apply to put it right.

We tried to get across to Government the unpalatable but inescapable fact that lower inflation, which we applaud, will by itself produce economic growth.

It was continually stressed from the platform that costs must be reduced, not only by Government action, but above all by positive and determined action by businessmen to improve the performance of their companies in every aspect.

The theme of the conference

("managing recovery") and the entire atmosphere at Glasgow was about self-help, not the begging bowl. If your leader writer had only managed to reach Glasgow by Tuesday midday he would have heard the president of the CBI exhorting members "to get off our backs, get on our bikes and improve our share of the world's markets".

A pity, too, that while applauding the success of the Youth Training Scheme, your writer failed to give any credit to British industry and the CBI for providing the essential training places. There was no "whingeing" from businessmen about the problems involved in creating these 400,000 places during a period of deep recession. They just got on with the job of dealing with these problems.

This is the real face of CBI and its members, not that portrayed in your leader.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FOWLES, Chairman,  
CBI Southern Region,  
10a Hart Street,  
Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire.  
November 9.

## Gibraltar shipping

From Mr G. J. Bonwick.

Sir, I have followed with interest the correspondence in your columns on Gibraltar shipping. Mr A. K. Canepa, Minister of Economic Development and Trade, Gibraltar, (October 13), was ill-advised to place so much reliance for ship safety on classification societies which are of course non-profit making commercial organizations. It is important to appreciate that these societies are not concerned in any way with ship personnel or manning standards. Ship safety is the responsibility of the state whose flag a vessel flies and it cannot escape this by delegation. If a state cannot provide or guarantee the necessary administration, supervision and technical expertise, it should not get in the ship registration business.

I pointed out at a nautical meeting addressed by a former chief executive of Lloyd's Register of Shipping as recently as October 6 that it is by no means unknown, maybe not even uncommon, for vessels in an appalling condition of structural disrepair but with all her statutory certificates in order to founder with all hands soon after

"inspection" by a surveyor. This, in my view, is a matter to which immediate attention should be given by all concerned, or supposed to be concerned, with seafarers' lives.

Mr Slater, of the national Union of Seamen (October 25) is aggrieved that shipowners from Northern Europe have transferred their ships to Gibraltar registry. He should understand, however, that in some cases the only alternative to "flagging out" was selling out with consequent loss of some jobs. A UK company of which I am a shareholder has transferred small ships to Gibraltar and I understand saved around £200 per ship per day by so doing. Without that saving I know it could not have retained the ships in service.

The ships now have smaller crews than when on the UK register but, I am satisfied, are no less safe or efficient. If Mr Slater has any ideas on overcoming lack of competitiveness due solely to overmanning, as in this case, he should advance them publicly.

Yours faithfully,  
G. J. BONWICK,  
17 Chestnut Avenue,  
Wokingham,  
Berkshire.  
October 25.

## Earthquake danger

From Dr Robert Muir Wood.

Sir, Your correspondent at the British Association meeting in August reported (August 25) my talk in which I drew attention to the earthquake fault zone that passes up through the Rhineland and Belgium into Kent.

The earthquake last night in Liege (report, November 9) is a sharp reminder of the potential hazard that this zone poses for centres of industry and population that lie along it.

For although the event was of moderate Richter magnitude, the damage caused was substantial and fatalities resulted.

Your leader of August 27 made light of earthquakes here, but only a few hundred miles away the people of Liege are taking them very seriously indeed. Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MUIR WOOD,  
Principia Mechanica Ltd,  
Newtown House,  
50 Vineyard Path,  
East Sheen, SW14.  
November 8.

## Church and remarriage

From Mr George G. Brown.

Sir, Maintenance is an indivisible part of the marriage vow: "With this ring I thee wed . . . and with all my worldly goods I thee endow," and a vow of mutual support is included in the Alternative Service Book.

The Bill proposes to remove the aim governing the provision of maintenance, that is it proposes to remove upon divorce the aim of placing the parties in the financial position they would have been in, if the marriage had not broken down, as far as it is practicable. The Bill states no aim of any sort.

This change in the law of maintenance inevitably alters the concept of marriage, it alters both maintenance and marriage from a contract for life into a contract terminable at will. Since I believe that marriage is the basis of society, I believe that an important principle is endangered. Yours sincerely,  
GEORGE G. BROWN,  
2 King's Bench Walk,  
Temple, E.C.4.  
November 11.

## 'Unfair' role of Mr Speaker

From Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, MP for Tiverton (Conservative).

Sir, It was necessary for Mr Russell Johnston (feature, November 10) to remind us that he had been a Member of Parliament for 15 (17) 19 years, since that is far from obvious from his complaint in your columns. For a considerable period of those years, Mr Johnston should have noticed that National Liberal MPs, because they were in an electoral alliance with the Conservatives (like the Liberals with the SDP), were treated by the Speaker as if they belonged to the same party, for purposes of "catching his eye". This was despite the fact that (like the Liberal and SDP) they had a separate political organisation, and separate party conference.

Nor was it only the Speaker who followed this entirely reasonable practice. The BBC never had a National Liberal MP as well as a Conservative MP on a programme. In all those years, I never heard Mr Johnston rise to protest against the inequity of such a course, nor did your columns revere to the strains of his indignation. It is apparently only "unfair" when it affects his own party. The House is well used to that sort of selective indignation.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN MAXWELL-HYSLOP,  
House of Commons.  
November 10.

## The peace movement

From Mr Anthony Massey.

Sir, For *The Times* to comment that the Greenham Common demonstrators are Mr Heseltine's "most reliable allies in the battle for middle opinion" (leader, November 3) does not suggest a low standard of journalism.

But for Miss Sarah Haskins (November 11), to imply that because the demonstrators are women, therefore all the women in the country agree with them, does suggest a low standard of logic.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY MASSEY,  
20 Orchard Rise,  
Groombridge,  
Tunbridge Wells,  
Kent.  
November 11.

## Above their station

From Mr Robin Hanbury-Tenison.

Sir, Well over 20,000 Cornishmen will want to know the reason why British Rail have chosen their county in which to perpetrate an act of quite exceptional stupidity. Without warning or consultation Bodmin Road station has had its name arbitrarily changed to Bodmin Parkway.

The reason, it appears, is that people will then know they can part there. They might as well change Paddington station to London Clampway.

Overnight dazzling, and presumably expensive, new signs went up last weekend, but it will be at least a year before all the timetables are changed, let alone the writing paper of the local residents, the station's main users.

May I appeal to British Rail to repaint all the signs in Bodmin Road's proper name.

The money saved by not having to make further changes to publicity material etc could perhaps be spent in upgrading the public lavatories at the station, which are still not suitable for disabled people.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN HANBURY-TENISON,  
Maidenwell,  
Cardinham,  
Bodmin,  
Cornwall.  
November 7.

## Rate for the job

From Mr I. R. Cartwright.

Sir, The Chairman of the Audit Commission (November 7) has perhaps said more than he should in admitting that salaries for private-sector auditors are higher than local government salaries for comparable posts.

Not only auditors are affected: within the last few months your own columns have carried advertisements for solicitors to head the legal departments of two (apparently medium-sized) development companies at salaries in the £35,000 - £45,000 range. By contrast, the post of City Solicitor of Birmingham (the biggest district authority in England) was recently advertised in the £24,000 - £25,000 range.

Most senior local government officers would welcome the disciplines and salaries of the private sector. But perhaps one may be forgiven for wondering how privatisation of professional services and increased Government control (pace the Audit Commission) are expected to achieve savings.

Yours faithfully,  
IAN R. CARTWRIGHT,  
Honorary Secretary,  
Association of Local Government Lawyers,  
23 Grange Drive,  
Enley,  
Huddersfield,  
West Yorkshire.  
November 7.

## Dressing down

From Captain J. H. B. Allan, RM (Retd).

Sir, It is with diffidence that I take issue with a former shipmate of such eminence as Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin (November 8), but I must ask whether Lord Mountbatten would have appeared in public wearing binoculars, aiguillettes, the Garter star etc, without any form of headress?

Yours etc,  
JAMES ALLAN,  
Surinder,  
Church Road,  
Colinton Raleigh,  
Devon.  
November 8.

## Religious education

From Mr Peter Barker.

Sir, Your article on Monday (October 31) about the refusal of the Department of Education and Science and the ILEA to support a voluntary aided school in north London makes one wonder about an unholy alliance of the left and the right to end the dual system in education.

De La Salle College has had approval for its teacher-training

courses withdrawn. In reply to protest Sir Keith Joseph has refused to recognize the right of different faiths to a certain percentage of places in teacher education. It would seem that this principle is now being extended to schools.

The reported reasons given by the DES for non-approval of the Orthodox Jewish school largely ignore the reason for the application, that is, its religious status. Falling rolls and financial cutbacks are used as reasons.

The real issue involved is the right of parents to choose the type of education they wish their children to have. Those of us who care about religious education marvel at the apparent unanimity of the minister in charge of schools and the ILEA.

Yours faithfully,  
P. H. BARKER,  
Librarian, De La Salle College,  
Hopwood Hall,  
Middleton, Manchester.  
November 2.







THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Change in the odds with Goldsmith back in town

Investment in gaming companies which rely for their profits on roulette and blackjack has lost its attractions over the past three years. Casinos owned by Playboy, Coral and Ladbrokes were swept away in the cleaning carried out by the Gaming Board and the Metropolitan Police at the turn of the decade.

Attempts to win back lost gaming licences met with stiff opposition. Licensing justices were not persuaded that a change in visible executives necessarily meant a change in practices which had led to the withdrawal of licences in the first place.

But after falling away quite dramatically, business is now picking up, and gaming is attracting a new breed of entrepreneur.

Today the Unlisted Securities Market will see the debut of Aspinall Holdings, which combines the charisma of Mr John Aspinall and the business acumen of Sir James Goldsmith. The deeper significance of Aspinall's flotation should not be lost. Sir James is back to the London business scene which he pointedly left when he took Cavenham Foods into private ownership.

I do not imagine that the sharp Goldsmith eye and diamond brilliant commercial mind will be concentrated solely on the fortunes of one gaming company. Who knows, he may even revive his former passion for newspapers.

The Monopolies Commission may use the Pleasurama merger to say something more about the structure of the casino industry, particularly in London, which accounts for almost three-quarters of the total turnover in Britain.

Since the 1979 cleanup campaign, the number of London casinos has dropped by a third while the amount of money handed over for gambling chips has jumped by a third. For the survivors the pickings are rich.

To regain more than speculative appeal in the City, the companies it must

demonstrate an ability to sustain high management standards.

Meanwhile, Aspinall's offer's a rare event in the USM, for sale, should turn out a stag's delight.

With a market quotation in place, Aspinall has already attracted rumours that it might be about to make a deal or be the subject itself of an instant takeover bid. Such gossip is common with new issues but the industry could take the merger route to sort itself out.

How feasible that it will become clearer this week with the expected publication of the Monopolies Commission report dealing with the merger between Pleasurama and Trident. Trident, with the astute Lord Hanson at the top, is now organizing itself to depend largely on profits from the Clermont Club and the Victoria Sporting Club.

Grand Metropolitan is also under the commission's scrutiny because it has a 30 per cent stake in Pleasurama. Both Pleasurama and Grand Met's gambling subsidiary Mecca has stakes in the Ritz casino and the Casanova. Pleasurama owns Maxim's.

Lorho, the creation of Mr Tiny Rowland and already a casino operator, has bought 45 Park Lane and is likely to apply for a licence to bring back gaming to this old Playboy Club premises.



Goldsmith: something to celebrate

## Gower revised and radical

Professor Laurence Gower's epic report on Investor Protection is complete. Its central, and most critical section is the choice Professor Gower believes the Government must make between setting up a full American-style Securities and Exchange Commission and a revamped version of his original proposals for self-regulatory bodies answerable to a beefed-up Council for the Securities Industry working in harness with the Department of Trade and Industry.

Anyone operating in the investment industry who was not a member of one of the self-regulatory bodies would be required to register with the department.

Professor Gower is against any exceptions to the regulations the Government will make. Financial journalists for example, who provide investment advice would have to be registered. He has however dropped the idea both of making merchant banks responsible for the activities of high street investment advisers.

Professor Gower has also stepped back from his original ambition to ban all doorstep selling of financial products.

Lobbying by the insurance industry has it seems, convinced him that this would be too Draconian.

His proposal will probably be a self-administered licensing system with the insurance companies themselves vetting standards and insisting on minimum standards of competence before granting a licence.

The biggest disappointment in the report will be the absence of recommendations for a comprehensive compensation scheme.

The biggest surprise arises from Professor Gower's overwhelming need for a full blown Pensions Act setting the ground rules under which pension funds would have to operate. This was not strictly within his remit but he is unlikely to let this opportunity pass without some reference to the inadequacy of the trust laws under which the funds at present operate.

The report will not be published until the Government has had time to mull over it. It will probably be available therefore some time toward the end of January.

## Higher paid face increase in National Insurance levy

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Taxes are likely to rise for the well-paid as a result of increased ceilings for the payment of National Insurance contributions, to be announced by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Thursday. Take-home pay for workers earning more than £245 a week, or £12,740 a year, is expected to be reduced by £1 a week.

But Mr Lawson, in his autumn statement, is expected to present an optimistic prospect for the economy in the coming year, with economic growth of close to 3 per cent, inflation edging down to below 5 per cent by the end of 1984 and unemployment falling for the first time since the recession began in 1979.

Government projections in the last Budget suggested that the Chancellor might have about £500m to return in tax

cuts in 1984-85, but Mr Lawson is now thought to take a more gloomy view.

In spite of his success in keeping public spending plans in line with the £126.4 billion originally envisaged for next year, the Chancellor believes that a substantial safety margin is needed if he is a reputation of this year's experience when a threatened spending overshoot necessitated his £1 billion emergency cuts package in July.

He is keen, therefore, to leave more or less intact the £3 billion reserve for unplanned contingencies built into next year's plans. This is twice this year's reserve which was widely criticized as inadequate, especially since it was combined with an allowance for under-spending by government departments which shows no sign of materializing.



Lawson: gloomy view

Mr Lawson is also cautious over revenue prospects. Higher than expected growth and North Sea oil production have boosted revenues this year and should do so again in 1984. But the lower inflation that the Chancellor is predicting will

dampen revenues from spending taxes such as VAT.

The Chancellor is not expected to raise National Insurance contribution rates, now 9 per cent. Buoyant earnings and a levelling out in the rise in unemployment have left the National Insurance fund in a relatively healthy financial position. But the floor and ceiling for contributions will be raised, as they are each year, in line with the increase in state benefits.

The floor will rise from earnings of £32.50 a week to £34, saving some low-paid workers nearly £3 a week. The ceiling, now £235 a week, is likely to go up by £10.

Cable and Wireless has formed a joint venture with Chinese companies to provide a telephone service for China's Shenzhen special economic zone.

## Yen-dollar pact 'will aid Europe'

From Bailey Morris Washington

Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary, said that a newly negotiated agreement with Japan to correct the wide imbalance between the undervalued yen and the overvalued dollar could have a beneficial impact on European currencies.

This is the message he will deliver to finance ministers of the largest industrial countries when the group of 10 nations meets in Paris next week to discuss the new agreement and other proposals designed to check the erratic, upward movement of the dollar.

Mr Regan said he would brief ministers on the specifics of the agreement reached in Tokyo which called for establishment of a working group of American and Japanese treasury officials to submit a report by next spring on ways to revalue the yen in relation to the dollar.

"If we are successful in strengthening the yen then I would expect the currencies of some other nations represented at the Group of 10 meeting to strengthen as well," Mr Regan said.

This would reduce pressure on the United States to take steps to check the upward movement of the dollar and perhaps lessen the desire of some nations for a new Bretton Woods-type conference to reform the international monetary system, treasury officials said. The United States has opposed both these proposals.

Commenting on the dollar-yen agreement, Mr Regan said it was designed not only to halve the \$20 billion United States trade deficit with Japan but also to open Japanese capital markets to foreign investors.

The Japanese have proposed one way to open their markets by allowing more foreign companies to raise money in the yen market by changing their designated companies system.

Under this system, foreign direct investment is now prohibited in an estimated eight to 10 per cent important industrial sectors including mining.

The Japanese have also agreed to take steps to internationalize their currency further by allowing investors to take forward positions in the yen.

"If more investors begin to buy the yen then there will be less demand for the dollar and all currencies will benefit," Mr Regan said.

The yen problem is only one aspect of the mounting US trade deficit which is generating growing domestic pressure on the Administration to do something about the overvalued dollar.

At present, the dollar overvaluation is 50 per cent or more against some European currencies with the result that where the United States once enjoyed trade surpluses, it is now suffering huge trade deficits.

With the European Community, for example, the US in the first nine months of the year had its first deficit in years. This ran at a rate of \$305m, implying a deficit of \$400m for the year.

Irrepressible dollar, page 16

## Congress staves off financial crisis

By Michael Prest and Bailey Morris

The extraordinary prospect of the US Federal Government running out of money was averted over the weekend when Congress, which has blocked specific spending bills, agreed on emergency measures to allow the Government to go on functioning.

But another crisis could blow up today when Congress will be asked to approve raising the ceiling on the national debt from \$1,389 billion to \$1,450 billion. The increase is being vigorously opposed by conservative members of Congress who want to cut the federal government budget deficit, currently at \$200m.

One casualty of the tortuous and prolonged debate at the weekend was early approval of the proposed \$8.4 billion rise in America's contribution to the International Monetary Fund.

House Democrats have been tying the IMF contribution to a domestic housing bill. But Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, said he expects the increase to be passed before Congress recesses on November 18.

The stop-gap measures provided funds for government agencies and programmes until the end of the fiscal year on November 30 in the absence of specific spending bills which have yet to be approved by Congress.

The huge spending Bill was approved only after the White House and House Democrats were able to forge a compromise on social welfare programmes.

In the end, President Reagan was forced to accept slightly less than he wanted for defence and foreign aid which were cut by

\$13 billion and \$11.5 billion respectively.

But House Democrats also scaled back sharply their demands for an estimated \$1 billion in domestic spending programmes for the poor.

As finally approved, the measure contained \$100 million more than the President wanted for domestic programmes, including \$98.7 million for education, health and shelter programmes.

Had Congress failed to approve the measure, key government agencies including the Defence Department and the White House could have been forced to shut down today.

The debt ceiling legislation is equally critical to government operations and must be approved before Congress adjourns on November 18.

Mr Regan earlier last week gave a warning of grave economic consequences affecting both financial markets and the American recovery if Congress did not move quickly.

The Treasury was unable to raise new money on securities markets to pay government bills after the senate's refusal to raise the debt ceiling when the current level of \$1,389 billion was exceeded.

Mr Regan said the result was a severe disruption of financial markets and a new rise in borrowing costs.

In order to continue to pay the Government's bills, the Treasury recently informed 14,000 US banks that it would begin drawing down its cash reserves which stood at \$30 billion at the end of October and are now down to \$26 billion, Mr Regan said.

## Oil fever grips New Zealand

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain's Tricentral, which is about to start oil exploration in the South China Sea, has sparked off a bout of "oil fever" on the normally placid New Zealand Stock Exchanges.

The exchanges at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin have become tourist attractions as oil company shares have surged. Brokers expect this week to be less hectic than last but shares will continue to rise.

Police had to be called to the

Auckland Stock Exchange as spectators spilled on to the trading floor to see the prices sparked off by Tricentral changed hands last week.

The activity has been caused by Tricentral's discovery of "traces of hydrocarbon" in an exploratory well off New Zealand's north-west coast. Tricentral has made it clear that it is too early to evaluate the significance of the find.

However, brokers have interpreted the find as "very positive", and more than

2,000,000 shares in the three New Zealand companies involved with Tricentral changed hands last week.

Tricentral is the operator in the block at Moki field with the New Zealand Government holding 51 per cent stake. The three New Zealand companies involved are Petro Taranaki with 6.4 per cent, Cue Petroleum with 5.125 per cent and Horizon Oil with 4.08 per cent.

Shares in the three doubled in value at one stage

## Peat faces resistance

The European COFI company is standing firm against Guinness Peat's attempt to take over investment trust Moorside via the issue of 44million shares.

Attempts last week by Guinness's chief executive, Mr Alastair Morton, to rally critical shareholders' support before tomorrow's vote have failed. Other substantial shareholders will be joining COFI's 8.3 per cent holding in voting against a bid where the logic is at best dubious.

The new shares to be issued have been underwritten at 40p - far too low, argue the opposition - when the present market price is just pennies below the year's best at 54p.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week

FT Index 725.1 up 6.8  
FT 1000 83.70 up 0.68  
FT All Shares 453.46 up 6.36  
Bargains 18,730  
Dutchess USM Leaders  
Index 96.51 up 1.89  
New York: Dow Jones  
Average (close) 1250.20 up 31.91  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
Index 9,305.63 down 36.05  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng  
Index 844.94 down 44.55  
Amsterdam: 150.5 up 5.1  
Sydney: AO Index 712.4 up 23.5  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank  
Index 1015.8 up 20.9  
Bremen: General Index  
122.88 down 1.11  
Paris: CAC Index 142.1 up 1.6

## CURRENCIES

Change on week

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.4875 up 5pts  
Index 84.1 up 0.2  
DM 3.9825 up 0.0245  
FF 12.11 up 0.072  
Yen 350.50 up 0.5  
Dollars Index 128.0 unchanged  
DM 2.8765  
NEW YORK CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.4850  
Dollar DM 2.8805  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.570471  
SDR 0.709665

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Akzo (quarter), American Oil Field Land Securities, Outch Investment Trust, Single Group, Sketchley.  
FINALS: Associated Heat Services, TONGROW, Interim: SET Omnibus Services, Cable and Wireless, GEI International, Godfrey Davis, HAT Group, International Signal and Control Group, Royal Insurance, Young and Co's Brewery.  
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Allied Irish Banks, Bestwood, Michael Black, Chamberlain and Hill, Cullen's Stores, Jersey General Investment Trust, London and Liverpool Trust, London Trust, Monks Investment Trust, R Moss, Mountview Estates, TR Technology Investment Trust, Tesco, Thomas Warrington, Finalis: Wade Poteries.  
THURSDAY - Interim: Aquascutum Group, Brown Shipley, East Midland Allied Press, B Elliott, LCP Holdings, LRC International, Philips Lamps NV (third quarter), Plessey (second quarter), Finalis: Akroyd and Smithers, M J Gleeson, Kwik Save Discount Group.  
FRIDAY - Interim: Black Arrow Group, Geers Gross, S Jerome, Property Partnerships, G Ruddle, R Smallshaw (Kritwear), Spong Holdings, Finalis: Hickson International.

The Week Ahead, page 14

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Davignon to press Japan on deficit

The EEC's trade deficit with Japan is expected to dominate talks that, Viscount Etienne Davignon, the industrial affairs commissioner, will have with Japanese officials during a four-day visit to Japan starting today.

Viscount Davignon will re-emphasize his concern about the EEC's chronic trade imbalance with Japan which totalled 12 billion European currency units (\$10.2 billion) last year.

Japanese figures show that this imbalance was \$7.7 billion in the first nine months of this year, up 7 per cent over the same period last year.

Blue Circle Industries has lodged an application with the Treasury to have a part of its 300-acre site at Dartford, Kent to be designated as a freeport.

The Under Secretary of Energy, Mr David Morphet, has been meeting Gulf States oil industry officials in an attempt to smooth over difficulties likely to emerge about North Sea oil production rates.

On advice from Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank, the Swedish Government has proposed that the public be offered equity in the country's third biggest bank, the state-owned Post- och Kreditbanken, PK bank.

The electronic industry's contribution to economic growth during the 1980s might not be as big as expected according to the Cambridge Econometrics. Parts of the industry may not be able to resist foreign competition, and little growth for the industry as a whole is forecast for the mid-1980s. Average output is expected to rise by 1.9 per cent a year between 1986 and 1990, however.

## Big outdoors is a £500m market place

By Ronald Faux

Equipment that protects the outdoor enthusiast from every calamity between drenching and death, could earn a turnover this year of £500m, according to the Camping and Outdoor Leisure Association (Cola).

Specialists who manufacture tents, waterproofs, rock climbing and mountaineering gear report healthy business in the recession, and remarkable growth in newcomers to the trade.

Few industries must listen more carefully to the critics' thoughts of their customers or experience more rapid change. Mr John Jackson, chairman of Cola, said this is underlined by the appearance of Youth Hostel Association shops in the high street selling an increasingly wide range of equipment, Scout

shops retailing outdoor equipment, and the move by Blacks, probably the biggest retailer, into the top quality clothing market.

Mr Mark Vallance, managing director of Wild Country, a climbing equipment firm, has doubled turnover every year for five years. He spends a considerable time hanging from a beam in his office testing the climbing harnesses and artificial fibre loops that protect rock climbers.

"In the old days, the golden rule was that a climber never fell off, particularly, the leader. That is not so, now. Climbers attempting the hardest routes accept a fall without qualms, knowing that their 'protection' will stop them before they hit the ground", he said.

## Wall Street cheered by Treasury auctions

## US bonds regain their momentum

The US bond markets know that there is not going to be any shortage of government paper for a couple of years. They believe they are going to have to fight to get rid of it. Admittedly, real bond yields are unprecedented - about 7 per cent when measured against inflation over the last year. But that is not enough. The bond market needs happy facts to keep it going.

These facts emerged from the 16 billion US treasury auctions, which went well. Yields declined slightly. There was plenty of money available to buy the government paper.

By the end of the week, the December bond futures contract had risen 1 3/4% from previous Friday and other fixed

interest futures had also risen in line.

The stock market had a good week, responding to the improved sentiment in the fixed interest markets with a rise of 30 points on the Dow Jones industrial average.

The Standard and Poor's December futures contract rose from 164.20 on November 4 to 167.85 last Friday - an increase of 2.25 per cent in one week. There is now hope that the bond markets have overcome whatever it was that ailed them and are now ready to continue the rally that was interrupted early last month.

Bond futures had declined steadily between May and August, reflecting the fear of inflation generated by the

Federal Reserve's strongly expansionary monetary policy that was in place between July last year and April this year.

Fed abandoned this policy in April, and imposed a freeze on banks' reserves that is still in effect.

By mid-August, the bond markets had accepted the fact of the big change in Fed policy initiated (with the benefit of hindsight) in April. The bond market took heart realizing that the central bank was committed to a different policy line.

The treasury bond futures December 1983 contract, which had fallen from 79 in May to under 68 in mid-August, began to recover.

By the first week of last month this contract, indicative

of the state of the bond market, had risen to more than 73.

Some observers considered that a substantial rally in bonds was likely. The reason was that the Fed, having begun on a course of monetary restraint in April, would hold to that course for some time, on its past form. Certainly, there were strong indications that the US economy's vigorous expansion phase, stimulated by the Fed's own highly expansionary monetary policy, was drawing to a close.

Some analysts forecast a return of up to 25 to 30 per cent per annum on bonds bought in September or October and sold next summer.

Maxwell Newton

## Allied London Properties growing in every way

\* £2.43 million profit.  
Increase of 25%

\* 2p dividend per ord. share.  
Increase of 29%

\* Property portfolio value  
increase to £62.2 million

\* 1 for 2 capitalisation  
issue proposed

\* 207p net asset value  
per share.  
Increase of 16.29%



Allied London Properties Plc  
9 Hinde Street, London W1M 5RG.



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Nov 25. Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5.  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.  
 (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Agency	Price last Friday	Chgs on week	Gross div % P/E	Capitalization Company	Price last Friday	Chgs on week	Gross div % P/E	Capitalization Company	Price last Friday	Chgs on week	Gross div % P/E	Capitalization Company	Price last Friday	Chgs on week	Gross div % P/E	Capitalization Company
100	1.00	0.00	10.0	100	1.00	0.00	10.0	100	1.00	0.00	10.0	100	1.00	0.00	10.0	100
101	1.01	0.01	10.1	101	1.01	0.01	10.1	101	1.01	0.01	10.1	101	1.01	0.01	10.1	101
102	1.02	0.02	10.2	102	1.02	0.02	10.2	102	1.02	0.02	10.2	102	1.02	0.02	10.2	102
103	1.03	0.03	10.3	103	1.03	0.03	10.3	103	1.03	0.03	10.3	103	1.03	0.03	10.3	103
104	1.04	0.04	10.4	104	1.04	0.04	10.4	104	1.04	0.04	10.4	104	1.04	0.04	10.4	104
105	1.05	0.05	10.5	105	1.05	0.05	10.5	105	1.05	0.05	10.5	105	1.05	0.05	10.5	105
106	1.06	0.06	10.6	106	1.06	0.06	10.6	106	1.06	0.06	10.6	106	1.06	0.06	10.6	106
107	1.07	0.07	10.7	107	1.07	0.07	10.7	107	1.07	0.07	10.7	107	1.07	0.07	10.7	107
108	1.08	0.08	10.8	108	1.08	0.08	10.8	108	1.08	0.08	10.8	108	1.08	0.08	10.8	108
109	1.09	0.09	10.9	109	1.09	0.09	10.9	109	1.09	0.09	10.9	109	1.09	0.09	10.9	109
110	1.10	0.10	11.0	110	1.10	0.10	11.0	110	1.10	0.10	11.0	110	1.10	0.10	11.0	110
111	1.11	0.11	11.1	111	1.11	0.11	11.1	111	1.11	0.11	11.1	111	1.11	0.11	11.1	111
112	1.12	0.12	11.2	112	1.12	0.12	11.2	112	1.12	0.12	11.2	112	1.12	0.12	11.2	112
113	1.13	0.13	11.3	113	1.13	0.13	11.3	113	1.13	0.13	11.3	113	1.13	0.13	11.3	113
114	1.14	0.14	11.4	114	1.14	0.14	11.4	114	1.14	0.14	11.4	114	1.14	0.14	11.4	114
115	1.15	0.15	11.5	115	1.15	0.15	11.5	115	1.15	0.15	11.5	115	1.15	0.15	11.5	115
116	1.16	0.16	11.6	116	1.16	0.16	11.6	116	1.16	0.16	11.6	116	1.16	0.16	11.6	116
117	1.17	0.17	11.7	117	1.17	0.17	11.7	117	1.17	0.17	11.7	117	1.17	0.17	11.7	117
118	1.18	0.18	11.8	118	1.18	0.18	11.8	118	1.18	0.18	11.8	118	1.18	0.18	11.8	118
119	1.19	0.19	11.9	119	1.19	0.19	11.9	119	1.19	0.19	11.9	119	1.19	0.19	11.9	119
120	1.20	0.20	12.0	120	1.20	0.20	12.0	120	1.20	0.20	12.0	120	1.20	0.20	12.0	120
121	1.21	0.21	12.1	121	1.21	0.21	12.1	121	1.21	0.21	12.1	121	1.21	0.21	12.1	121
122	1.22	0.22	12.2	122	1.22	0.22	12.2	122	1.22	0.22	12.2	122	1.22	0.22	12.2	122
123	1.23	0.23	12.3	123	1.23	0.23	12.3	123	1.23	0.23	12.3	123	1.23	0.23	12.3	123
124	1.24	0.24	12.4	124	1.24	0.24	12.4	124	1.24	0.24	12.4	124	1.24	0.24	12.4	124
125	1.25															

[illegible]

are two big questions in many problems. Last year it meant a profit contribution of significant increase in use, if by no one else than the financial manager at \$26m. up 30 per stores of more than 25

stores of more than 25,000sq ft.	
Despite the differential in margins between the big three stores, Tesco is still considered to have strong growth potential which it is fast exploiting.	
Kwik-Save, reporting its final results on Thursday, is another retailer analysts consider attractive. Although nowhere near the size of Tesco, brokers reckon the shares a strong buy.	
Pretax profits are forecast between £25m and £28m, with high expectations for the second half. The company has been expanding, albeit gingerly, in the North-east and the South and has a strong management record.	
The only management problem is the replacement of Mr Michael Weeks, the man responsible for choosing the supermarket sites.	
The group is beginning to face far more competition from Tesco's Victor-Value stores. Kwik-Save has opened 40 new stores and the company claims to be satisfied with the result.	
That programme of expansion is not expected to diminish in the current year, so the group looks set to threaten the bigger groups in the not too distant future.	
Wayne Lintott	

## Spending figures to dominate

nn is the replacement of Mr Michael Weeks, the man responsible for choosing the supermarket sites.

The group is beginning to face far more competition from Tesco's Victor-Value stores. Kwik-Save has opened 40 new stores and the company claims to be satisfied with the result.

That programme of expansion is not expected to diminish in the current year, so the group looks set to threaten the bigger groups in the not too distant future.

**Wayne Lintott**

## Wayne Lintott

هكذا من الأصل







## TOTAL Compagnie Française des Pétroles

Consolidated financial position  
at June 30, 1983

At its meeting of November 9, 1983, the Board examined the consolidated financial statements of the Total Group at June 30, 1983 (figures given in millions of francs):

	1st Half 1982	1st Half 1983
Sales	61,534	68,538
Cash Flow	1,546	2,821
Depreciation and Provisions	3,516	3,604
Net Income	-1,870	-783
—CFP Share	-1,359	-376
—Minority Interests	-511	-407
Inventory Incidence (estimated)	600	-500
Cash Flow excluding Inventory Incidence	1,046	3,321

The net loss recorded is in part a result of inadequate prices on the oil markets and in part a result of the negative inventory incidence consequent on the fall in crude oil prices that occurred during the first half.

Cash flow and the net result are determined by the FIFO method as in previous years. The inventory incidence calculated on the cost of replacing tonnage sold is negative and estimated at minus 500 million francs. Cash flow excluding inventory incidence thus calculated is then 3.3 billion francs.

Furthermore, considerable stock drawdowns of 2.2 million tons reduced the value of Group inventories from 25.9 billion francs to 20.5 billion francs. No profit was recorded on this drawing down, as would have been the case if a LIFO method had been applied from the outset. Application of the FIFO method has in previous years led to a revaluing of inventories and therefore generated book inventory profits which increased the Group's balance sheet net worth, without indicating the portion of net worth attributable to these. It is not necessary therefore to record a profit on stock drawdowns which would then have to be offset by recovery of a provision to an equal amount taken from reserves.

Net exchange losses recorded in the income statement amount to 221 million francs. This amount includes on the one hand the exchange transaction results of CFP-Parent Company and of the various subsidiaries which are positive, and on the other, a loss of 600 million francs resulting from translation into french francs of the debts of the Group's various foreign subsidiaries which are expressed in the currency of account of these subsidiaries. Conversely, translation into french francs of the assets of these foreign subsidiaries showed a monetary appreciation of 1400 million francs which is not recorded in income but increases by as much shareholders' equity on the Group's balance sheet.

The disposal in June of interests in Ato Chimie and Chloé Chimie to the Elf Aquitaine Group resulted in the removal of these interests from the consolidated financial statements and in a net loss of 134 million francs which is included in first half results.

Net investments amounted to 2.9 billion francs against 3.5 billion francs for first half 1982, and 8.2 billion for all of 1982. It should be observed that during first half 1983 the figure for net investments neighbours on that for cash flow.

## Horizon slips in the holiday price war

The price war in package holidays still has some way to go. The question is: Which companies are most likely to suffer?

Among the top half dozen tour operators, in terms of Stock Exchange exposure, Horizon Travel and Intasun Leisure are most under pressure. Others ostensibly are cushioned because they are part of a bigger organization.

Thomson Holidays is part of the Thomson group although an increasingly important profit contributor. It is the same with Global, part of GUS: British Airways is behind operators like Enterprise and Sovereign, although privatization prospects conceivably add pressure to maintain profits; and Cosmos has its umbilical links with Liechtenstein.

It is Thomson, with Mr John MacNeill in the driving seat, which has been most aggressive so far with traditionally upmarket holidays. This summer it has been generally competitive on price with Intasun, traditionally the main seller on lower prices. A reprint brochure with even lower prices is likely from Thomson next month with Intasun coming in with its unpublished 1984 main brochure even as late as the first few days in January.

Allowance needs to be made, therefore, for tactics in that particular poker game when assessing what combatants have to say, but Harry Goodman, Intasun's forceful chairman, said, somewhat uncharacteristically: "Thomson may beat us on price. But we would then be a close second. Horizon could face dropping substantially to compete."

Horizon has been slow to match the competition of Thomson and Intasun and among the big operators has consequently suffered the most. Mr Bruce Tanner, Horizon's chairman, admits his margins are "a little lower" and that although turnover in the current financial year is slightly up on annual comparison, profits are down. Analysis are looking to around £11m pretax against more than £14m last time.

Mr Tanner says guardedly the figure will be in excess of £10m. He hopes for a dividend

HOW SUMMER TRAFFIC GREW



BRITONS' HOLIDAYS ABROAD



increase again - "but it depends a lot on 1984 trading."

A crucial factor with Horizon is the way it uses its airline, Orion. Some 85 per cent of its carryings are Horizon holiday-makers. There is an obvious problem when the holidays operation loses its way as it has this summer.

Horizon has at last taken steps to diversify its holiday product. Its average holiday price, because of the product mix involving more upmarket holidays, has been running at £270 (these are Horizon's figures). Now it has launched a new label, Broadway,

### Horizon looks like a takeover target

Although Horizon is nearer to matching the price-cutters, and still like Thomson has an option to reprint its 1984 brochure, it is starting to look like a takeover target.

Intasun has for some time been trying to drive its image more upmarket by improving quality control but the argument for Intasun being interested eventually in Horizon is that it could more quickly give Intasun a bigger slice of the upper tiers of the market.

In the game of brochure bluff now going on Intasun has currently dealt the hand of a 6 per cent interim discount on its 1983 brochure offering. Mr

Goodman said: "If we took a 6 per cent drop in prices and there was also no growth for us then our profit margins would be hit, probably by 2 to 3 per cent. But we only need 5 to 6 per cent growth in the main Intasun product - less than we achieved this year - to hit 20 per cent growth for the group as a whole."

The 6 per cent off gambit by the end of October has sold 30,000 package holidays, only 5 per cent of Intasun's projected carryings. Mr Goodman said: "So we lose some bookings - so what? We will pick it all up in January."

The question mark over Intasun is whether it will cut its prices not by 6 per cent but by 10 to 12 per cent, as some in the trade expect. That might affect profits less than one might think. Intasun is still increasing the range of products, and is gearing up subsidiary operations like Lancaster Holidays and Club 18/30. Lower prices should raise volumes on the Intasun in product.

Less than half the carryings on its airline, Air Europe, are accounted for in-house and Air Europe claims a utilization rate above that of Horizon and Thomson's Britannia airline.

It would be easy to nominate possible bidders for Horizon. Only last week Grand Metropolitan added to its travel interests by buying up Travelcense, big in short-break continental holidays. Bass has also been extending its travel interests.

Derek Harris

## Markets await an unlikely change

### Is the world back on dollar standard?

The behaviour of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets is confounding most observers. About this time in 1981, 1982 and again this year, the consensus forecast in the foreign exchange markets has been that there would be a substantial fall in the value of the dollar because of the deterioration in the US current account.

The Deutschmark rose from 2.70 early in September to almost 2.50 by mid-October but is now back to about 2.70. Since the dollar really took off in 1978-1979, it has risen over 50 per cent against the Deutschmark, 40 per cent against the Swiss franc, 30 per cent against the yen and the pound.

Yet, the US current account has deteriorated sharply since 1981. Then, the current account showed a surplus of \$5 billion with a deficit on the trade account of \$40 billion. Now it is estimated to show a deficit of approximately \$40 billion, with the trade balance \$70 billion in deficit.

Moreover, the almost universal expectation is that the trade balance will worsen further next year perhaps to a deficit of 100 billion and with an overall current account deficit of 60 billion.

The fact that the dollar has remained so strong suggests that

### Expectation is that the trade balance will worsen

other more fundamental forces are at work in the system.

During the second half of the last decade there was a strong movement on the part of central banks and private asset holders to diversify away from the dollar. There was a deterioration in the US current account accompanied by worsening inflation and a growing lack of faith in the perceived willingness of the then US Administration to tackle the problem.

International reserves were rising rapidly over that period with developing countries being able to borrow very large amounts of funds in the international accumulating reserves at a spectacular rate.

Dollar holdings of the central banks of industrial countries fell from 89 per cent of total reserves in 1977 to 79 per cent

World War until the late 1960s it was a dollar standard within the context of basically fixed exchange rates which was overtaken by floating exchange rates.

During the period of floating the dollar became relatively less important as an international reserve asset. That process has now been reversed.

The system is increasingly back on a dollar standard. But unlike in the 1950s and 1960s it is within the context of a world of floating exchange rates.

The question is whether the United States can continue to finance its current account deficit with ease and whether the dollar can continue to remain strong.

Two forces are pulling in opposite directions. One group of observers argues that the US current account cannot get much worse before the other forces are swamped and so the dollar has to fall.

But if the Eurodollar market continues to show low or negative growth, if reserves in general grow at a modest pace, and if Opec nations continue to run balance of payments deficits, there is every reason to expect a further concentration of international reserves into dollars.

If the second argument is correct, it means that the US

### The US current account may perform worse than expected

current account may deteriorate much further than most observers expect without triggering a fall in the dollar. It also suggests that US interest rates could fall without necessarily impairing the strength of the dollar.

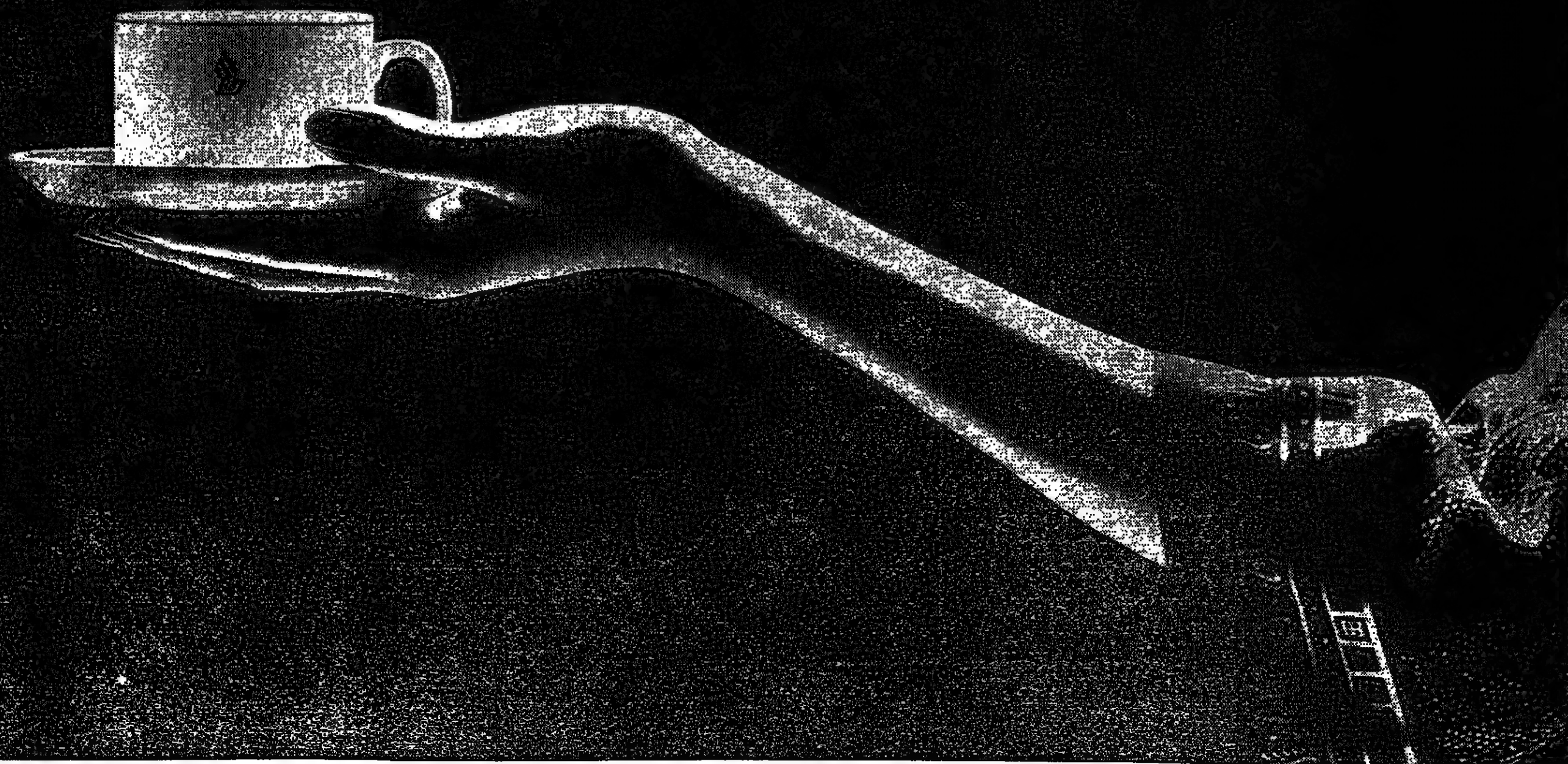
Such continued strength of the dollar could act as a long-term damper on economic growth in Western European countries to lower interest rates because they fear of seeing their currencies fall even further.

At some stage, the process will certainly be reversed and then the fall in the dollar could be very dramatic. But not yet.

Geoffrey Bell

The author is a director of Schroder International and a member of the Group of Thirty.

## A FEW HOURS GRACE BEFORE THE MADNESS STARTS ALL OVER AGAIN.



In today's business world you must put time aside to slow yourself down.

And one place you can do that is in the privacy of our Business Class cabin. Relaxing in an exclusively designed seat some airlines would be pleased to call First Class.

Here, as you stretch out in an area roomier than

you imagined, decisions are deliberated at your leisure.

It's your prerogative to change your mind over the choice of drink, or whether to have Lobster Newburg, Rib Eye Steak or Szechuan Fried Fish.

It doesn't matter that those extra documents made your luggage heavy. Our Business Class

allowance is thirty kilos.

And it was good to find that we reserved your favourite seat when your secretary booked the ticket. And that our Premium Accommodation Plan service has your hotel confirmed well ahead.

Knowing, too, that your luggage will be cleared before most others when you land helps take the

edge off the business pressures you expect to encounter at the other end. But from this height, as you leisurely consider a brandy offered by our gentle hostesses in sarong kebaya, any problems on the ground are starting to look a little insignificant, aren't they?

SINGAPORE AIRLINES BUSINESS CLASS

مكنا من الأصل















## Law Report November 14 1983

## Rescinding bankruptcy order

Commissioners of Inland Revenue v Falconer and Others

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, 1st Justice, May and Lord Justice Dillon [Judgment delivered November 8]

Where in bankruptcy proceedings an order dismissing a bankruptcy petition had been made at the instance of the petitioning creditor, the court could subsequently rescind the order dismissing the petition and make receiving orders against the debtors even though such a course of action was opposed by the petitioning creditor.

The Court of Appeal so stated in dismissing an appeal by the petitioning creditor, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, against an order of Mr Registrar Dewhurst made on February 11, 1982, on the application of the trustee in bankruptcy, Mr G. D. Falconer.

Section 108 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 provides: "(1) Every court having jurisdiction on bankruptcy under this Act may review, rescind or vary any order by it under its bankruptcy jurisdiction."

Mr John Mummery for the Inland Revenue, Mr Edward Bannister for the trustee in bankruptcy.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that the debtors carried on a plant contracting and construction business in Lincolnshire. They became indebted to the Inland Revenue who recovered judgment against them and sent them to prison. Notices. The debtors failed to comply with the bankruptcy notices and the petition was presented in the High Court by the Revenue.

The petition was first heard before Mr Registrar Partbury on May 12, 1980. On that date a cheque for £30,000 was handed to the Revenue. The petition was adjourned to July 8 when the registrar was told by the Revenue that the £30,000 being held in trust, a phrase which meant in trust pending the outcome of the petition.

The petition was then adjourned for several further dates and ultimately came before Mr Registrar Dewhurst on February 17, 1981. By that date no further payment had been made to the Revenue in respect of their debt but there had been other interim developments. On November 8, 1980 the three debtors had committed a further act of bankruptcy in reliance on which a trade creditor who had recovered judgment against them presented a bankruptcy petition in the Southport County Court.

A receiving order against all three debtors was made on the county court petition on December 30, 1980 and all three debtors were adjudicated bankrupt on the county court petition on January 23, 1981. The first respondent, Mr Falconer, was appointed trustee in bankruptcy of all three bankrupts in place of the Official Receiver.

Before February 17, 1981 the Official Receiver had been aware that the Official Revenue's petition was pending in the High Court and

conversely the Revenue was aware of the receiving order made on the county court petition.

On February 17, 1981 on the adjourned hearing of the Revenue's High Court petition, Mr Registrar Dewhurst at the request of the Revenue, dismissed that petition. There was nobody there to oppose that course. Subsequently, the trustee in bankruptcy learned about the £30,000 and the order of February 17. The trustee called on the Revenue to pay over the £30,000 but the Revenue refused.

The trustee was then advised that he could not effectively claim the £30,000 so long as the order of February 17 stood. Accordingly he applied to the High Court for the order of February 17 to be rescinded under section 108 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914, for receiving orders to be made against the three debtors instead, and for the High Court proceedings to be transferred to the Southport County Court and consolidated with the bankruptcy proceedings there.

That application came before Mr Registrar Dewhurst on February 11, 1982 and he acceded to it. By his order, which was the order now appealed against, he rescinded his order of February 17, 1981, whereby he had dismissed the Revenue's petition and he made receiving orders against all three debtors. He subsequently ordered transfer to the county court.

At first sight it seemed startling that the registrar should have jurisdiction to rescind his order dismissing the petition nearly a year later. The wording of section 108(1) was qualified and the general comment in *Williams on Bankruptcy* 19th edition at p457 that "the jurisdiction to rehear and rescind or vary orders made in the exercise of bankruptcy jurisdiction is, in a proper case, almost without limit" appeared to be justified.

The nub of the Revenue's appeal was that it was wrong for the registrar to have rescinded his earlier orders and made receiving orders for the avowed purpose of bringing the £30,000 paid to the Revenue in May 1980 within the net of the county court bankruptcy which only related back to November 8, 1980, the date of the relevant act of bankruptcy.

Section 5(7) of the 1914 Act provided that a creditor's petition should not, after presentation, be withdrawn without the leave of the court. In *Re Bello* [1900] 2 QB 316, 321 it was stated that such leave to withdraw a petition should be given only after an exercise of judgment as to whether the case was proper for withdrawal. His Lordship agreed.

But, in his Lordship's judgment, because the court had to deal with the petition in one of the ways indicated in section 5, it followed that if the court in the proper exercise of its judgment refused leave to withdraw a petition, the court could go on its own motion to make a receiving order, if satisfied

on the matters set out in section 5(2).

It would be strange indeed if the court, having on the proper exercise of its judgment refused leave to withdraw a petition, were, without cooperation from the petitioning creditor who wanted the petition withdrawn, unable to do anything with the petition but leave it lying indefinitely on the file.

The question was then whether the existence of the county court petition and of the receiving orders and adjudications on that petition provided a valid ground for the court to refuse leave to withdraw the Revenue's petition. It was common ground that no other creditors who happened to come forward on February 17, 1981 could have been submitted for the Revenue as petitioning creditor on that date.

Mr Mummery therefore submitted that what could not be done directly by substituting another creditor as a petitioner should not, or could not, properly, be done indirectly by making a receiving order at the instance of the trustee in bankruptcy in the county court bankruptcy who merely represented the general body of creditors. The Revenue should not be deprived of the fruits of its diligence.

His Lordship saw great force in that submission if the £30,000 had been paid to the Revenue outright and unconditionally in May 1981, almost six months before the act of bankruptcy to which the county court bankruptcy related. He might then be wrong for the Revenue to be deprived of its established rule to money paid to it well before the county court bankruptcy.

Those were not, however, the facts before the court. The Revenue had no absolute title to the £30,000 without the order of February 17, 1981. If money was held in trust and the order giving leave to withdraw the petition was needed to perfect the Revenue's title.

Why should the court, after the debtors had been adjudicated bankrupt on the county court petition, prefer to perfect the Revenue's title, instead of leaving so much of the £30,000 had been provided by the debtors, available for the general body of their creditors in the course of their bankruptcy?

So long as the £30,000 was held in trust, the debtors had a contingent interest in it. That interest vested in their trustee under the county court bankruptcy and there was no reason why the trustees should be deprived of it.

In his Lordship's judgment, the registrar had erred on February 17, 1981 when he gave the Revenue leave to withdraw his petition and he corrected his error by making the order of February 11, 1982. That order was correct and his Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE MAY and the Master of the Rolls agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Inland Revenue, Swanton, Walsh & Son for Acorn Simpson & Hanson, Nottingham.

## Payment from capital

Whitehead (Inspector of Taxes) v Tubbs (Elastic) Ltd

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Fox [Judgment delivered November 8]

A £20,000 payment made by a company to secure its release from restrictive terms attached to an £80,000 loan was a capital payment and not deductible in computing the company's trading profits or losses for corporation tax purposes.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the company, Tubbs (Elastic) Ltd, from an order of Mr Justice Vinelott (*The Times* December 23, 1982) allowing the Crown's appeal against a determination by the special commissioners that the company was entitled to loss relief in respect of the payment under section 177 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

In October 1975 the company, a manufacturer of narrow woven elastic at Sherston, Wiltshire, had borrowed £80,000 from the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd (ICFC) to purchase a new mill at Denby in Shropshire, pursuant to an agreement whereby, *inter alia*:

1 The loan was repayable by instalments over nine years and secured by a debenture creating a first and fixed charge over all the company's freehold property, goodwill and uncalculated capital and a floating charge over the company's remaining assets.

2 So long as the loan was outstanding the company was not, without ICFC's consent, to enter into any hire-purchase agreements in excess of £10,000, acquire any investment, make any loan or dispose of assets otherwise than in the ordinary course of business.

3 No money was to be borrowed by the company without ICFC's consent save for bank loans up to £25,000.

4 ICFC was to be kept informed of the company's business progress.

5 A ceiling of £25,000 was imposed on the aggregate amount of directors' emoluments and pensions.

To procure its release from those restrictions in June 1978 the company paid £20,000 to ICFC and

the agreement and debenture were cancelled and replaced by a simple mortgage on the Sherston premises.

Mr Robert Mathew for the company, Mr Michael Hart for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER, giving the judgment of the court, said that it was accepted that, once the facts were ascertained, the question whether a particular expenditure was of a revenue or capital nature was a question of fact, to which could not be obtained by the application of one single all-embracing test.

If one started with the first of the matters referred to by Mr Justice Vinelott in *Sun Newspapers Ltd v Federal Commissioner of Taxation* (1938) 61 CLR 337, 363, namely the character of the advantage sought, the general advantage was simply the release from the company's restrictive terms. But that could not by itself be an answer to the problem for that was, or ought to be, the advantage sought from all expenditure of the company's money whether capital or revenue.

The special commissioners found that the sum had been paid "in order to secure release from certain terms of the 1975 agreement which were inhibiting the efficient day-to-day management of its business and were liable to jeopardise its continued profitable expansion".

Mr Hart, however, submitted that the release from the restrictions were inhibiting day-to-day management could not be determinative of the question whether the price for their release was to be treated as being of a revenue or a capital nature.

The advantage sought to be achieved was one which was permanent in the sense that the company was relieved of the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction. One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restrictions in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

effect a lump sum commutation of the price paid.

Thus, applying Mr Justice Vinelott's three criteria, the indicia would seem to point strongly to the payment being of a capital rather than revenue nature.

Mr Mathew, however, relied on the two factors which had appealed to the special commissioners, namely, the analogy of the cases to which they referred and the absence, as they found, of any asset of an enduring nature.

In the court's view, the cases did not provide any compulsive or convincing analogy which pointed to the conclusion that the expenditure in the instant case fell properly to be treated as of a revenue nature. Indeed it appeared more nearly analogous to *Tucker v Granada Motorway Services Ltd* (1971) 1 WLR 683, where a payment in commutation of a variable rent in the lease of the taxpayer's premises was held to be a capital payment.

So, in the instant case, if both the purpose and the effect of the expenditure were analysed, what emerged from the 1975 agreement was a clearly identifiable and enduring advantage - no doubt an advantage which enabled the company to trade better and thus increase its profits, but one of a capital nature in the sense that it enabled the company to utilize its capital assets in a way in which it could not have utilized them before and to continue to enjoy the benefit of instalment repayment of the loan without the disadvantages imposed on it by the 1975 agreement.

Prior to the agreement the company had been disabled from raising further capital on the security of any of its assets. After the agreement, its Denby mill was a salable free from charge as were its other fixed and current assets other than Sherston mill.

There were thus two enduring advantages achieved by the payment: the alteration in the terms affecting the loan capital and the release of the charges on all assets other than Sherston mill. The judge's analysis of the nature of the transaction was correct and the appeal failed.

Solicitors: Pealey Milward & Bayley, Dursley; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

## MERCHANT BANKING £7,000

Top level young PA to join the international merchant bank of this major city bank. You will need excellent commercial skills and the ability to work under pressure while coaching clients world wide. Call Sarah Dennis on 01-491 8742.

## CONFIDENTIAL PA £7,000

Are you after a senior position with a large well known professional company? You will be responsible to the National Sales Director in Personnel Directorate the nature of his work is highly confidential. The position offers a great deal of variety with plenty of administrative, 100/50+ vacation. Please call Jane Williams on 01-491 8747.

## CHAIRMAN'S PA/SEC

£9,500 + Bonus + Perks

This international City company with a confidential PA with a cheerful personality combined with excellent skills and background for their Chairman's office. If you feel confident to engage meetings, luncheons and have with press, aged 25-35, hold a clean driving licence, contact Claire Hinton on 01-491 8742.

## SOUTH OF THE RIVER £7,000

Directors of this large, famous company seek a PA/Sec capable of organising his hectic work load. You must be able to work under pressure, have a good command of English and have an interest in the communications field. Please contact Sarah Dennis on 01-491 8742.

## Secretarial Appointments

A Division of Graduate Appointments

2 Princes Street, London W1R 7RB

Tel: 01-629 7262

## ADMIN/SEC

CIRCA £8,000 +

International Computer Co seek an efficient, well groomed Sec PA for their general administrative Manager. This is a career position and requires all the skills of a competent PA. Duties include: own correspondence, lots of telephone/fax/telex, assisting in property purchasing and maintenance etc. Tack & discretion are of the utmost importance & candidates should have the necessary charisma to deal with people in stressful situations. Age 25-35 max. Large co. benefits include regular merit reviews & beautiful offices. Some word processing prev. Although training given.

Contact Kay Daily 028 5792

KINGSLAND PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

## TOP CALIBRE P.A.

£9,000 +

Major West End Office Automation Co. seek an efficient articulate immaculately groomed P.A. for their Sales Director. Experience at Senior Secretary level is a must as are good secretarial skills. Some W.F. desirable although training given. Candidates will ideally be age 25/35 max & have a warm friendly personality in order to deal successfully & tactfully with all levels of people. A real P.A. role with lots of opportunity to use initiative. Special working conditions plus 6 monthly merit reviews & large Co. benefits.

Contact Kay Daily 01-828 5792

KINGSLAND PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

## Partners Secretary

Chartered Accountants W1

A competent hard working Secretary with a cheerful disposition is required by two partners in a busy friendly office where involvement is essential. The job is varied and interesting with limited future work. Preferred age range 22-35. Salary from £7,500 - £8,000 according to age and experience. Please apply in writing with full details of career to date.

Box 1407 H The Times

## TO £8,500

## PANACHE +

## INITIATIVE

You will need all your social skills for client entertaining at Ascot, for example, as well as the more traditional secretarial skills. (Good speedily shorthand & organisational abilities. You will be PA to the MD of a new set up within a major construction group, & also provide, with assistance, an administrative support to a marketing executive. A-level edu. Age 25-35.

377 8600 City

439 7001 West End

Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

## SECRETARY

This is an exciting financial backing for a young PA. You will need to be a good shorthand, typist, and a good organiser. You will be PA to the MD of a new set up within a major construction group, & also provide, with assistance, an administrative support to a marketing executive. A-level edu. Age 25-35.

377 8600 City

439 7001 West End

Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

## SENIOR SECRETARY

## STOCKBROKERS

£8,500 +

A successful & expanding firm of City stockbrokers seeks a confident, energetic & experienced PA to provide a professional back-up to the Managing Director. The successful applicant will be given the opportunity of getting more involved in the business. Age 25-35. Please telephone 01-734 4234.

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

17 Abchurch Lane

City EC4A 3DF

Career plan

## SECRETARY/ADMIN

PARIA ITALIANA - a major good company with a confidential office as part of the small dynamic team at the North London subsidiary of a large manufacturing firm. The Secretary to the Director of Sales Marketing will be involved in sales and marketing, using your initiative as well as your good English shorthand and typing skills.

MAYFAIR. Are you 25-35, with previous secretarial experience in the City or in a manufacturing firm? With good English shorthand and word processing skills, your special skills will be needed as project secretary in a confidential office of a large company. Start as a temp and work your way into a well-paid job (£8,000).

GERMAN. Office of world-wide manufacturing, situated in peaceful provincial town north of Doncaster, requires English mother-tongue typist with fluent German to work as Secretary. Friendly attitude, accommodation to suit salary £2,500 - 3,000 months.

## NON-URGENT SERVICES

21 Charing Cross Rd, WC2

01-436 3794/5

## CHAIRMAN'S PA

£9,000 package

The delightful Chairman of this large international property group needs an efficient Personal Assistant to co-ordinate his hectic life. Only 30% of your time will involve shorthand/typing, the rest of your day will include extensive organisation and international liaison. Good conversational French, smart appearance and outgoing personality essential. Accompanied with secretarial experience. Excellent benefits include free travel and dress allowance. Age 25-35.

RING 434 4512

Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

## SECRETARY

TO M.D.

£7,000 +

Although excellent shorthand, radio and typing are not essential for the Managing Director of the famous symphony orchestra based in W1, secretarial, a good telephone manner and a flexible, willing attitude are equally important. There is some word processing. Preferred age late 20's.

Bernadette of Bond St

10 Bond St, W1

01-629 2284

## A LITTLE BIT OF

FRANCE IN W1

£7,500

Fluent French with English secretarial skills of 100/50 will not qualify you for this job. With the UK subsidiary of a leading French Engineering Company you will also have an outgoing personality, bubbling with confidence, eager to make contacts and ready for real responsibility. Your young, energetic boss will need you as much as an administrator as a secretary. Preferred age 23+.

International Secretaries

01-491 7100

## PUBLISHING

£7,000 - £7,500

Well paid Senior Secretarial opportunity. Very much on the administrative front requiring fair for organising and coordinating plus 100/50 skills. Previous publishing exp. by no means essential. Immediate interview so ring today.

Covent Garden Bureau

53 FLEET STREET EC4

01-353 7696

## CRIMINAL SOLICITORS

WC2

Need unassuming secretary for small but busy practice. Sh & admin. £7,000 + Ring Penny 405 3016 No Agency

## MANAGING

## SECRETARY

Architects in Jermyn Street require a Personal Assistant to the Managing Partner. The same salary will be in the region of £8,000 pa with 4 weeks leave in addition to public holidays. Ability to use a micro and bookkeeping experience essential.

Please send CV to: Mr

Mr 102 Jermyn St,

SW1, Y 6EE.

## RECEPTION IN ADVERTISING

£6,000 + profit share

Glamorous involving reception role in a well established agency, meet & greet clients, handle messengers, handle queries - train on new S.Y.B. Excellent presentation essential plus some secretarial.

Call Diana Duggan

on 01-736 7655

Recruitment Consultants

115, New Bond Street, London W1.

## CITY £8,500

## SEC/ADMIN

See for the role of managing the office of a major City company. The final say on all matters relating to the office and the company's success. You will be involved in an exciting growth industry. You will be responsible for the efficient running of the office. You will be responsible for the efficient running of the office. You will be responsible for the efficient running of the office.

388 0174

M &amp; J PERSONAL

## LOOKING FOR AN

## OPENING INTO BANKING

£6,500 + MORTGAGE 18+

Here's your chance! This US young man is looking for a confident, outgoing, energetic, and hard working person to join his team. You will be responsible for the efficient running of the office. You will be responsible for the efficient running of the office. You will be responsible for the efficient running of the office.

388 0174

M &amp; J PERSONAL

## FRENCH SECRETARIES

We have a number of interesting & varied positions for French speaking secretaries in advertising and sales promotion. Please send CV to: Mr 102 Jermyn St, SW1, Y 6EE.

## SURGEON REQUIRES

private secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the efficient running of the office. You will be responsible for the efficient running of the office. You will be responsible for the efficient running of the office.

388 0174

M & J PERSONAL

388 0174

M & J PERSONAL

388 0174

M & J PERSONAL

388 0174

M & J PERSONAL

388 0174



Education

PREP. AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DENSTONE COLLEGE

Staffordshire

A Woodard School

6th Form Scholarships 1984

- \* Examinations will be held at the College on the 9th & 10th February 1984 for entrants on their 'O' level year.
- \* A number of Scholarships & Exhibitions, up to half-fee, will be awarded on the results of these examinations.
- \* Two Assisted Places, for suitably-qualified applicants, and a number of Bursaries may also be awarded.
- \* Both boys and girls are eligible, for day and boarding places.
- \* The College runs 'A' level courses in sixteen subjects.

Full particulars and application forms from The Headmaster, Denstone College, Uttoxeter, Staffs, ST11 5HN. Telephone 0840 500484.



EDUCATIONAL COURSES

AWARDS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The Milk Marketing Board offer studentships to graduates of UK universities who wish to study for a further degree of diploma in Agricultural Economics or undertake research work in this subject. The awards for the academic year 1984/85 will be less than £4,000 (from which there are repayable) and are available for one year, after which they may be extended for a further period. They are unconditional as regards subsequent careers.

Applicants may have graduated in any discipline, but preference will be given to those with degrees - normally first or upper second class honours or equivalent qualifications - in agriculture, economics, or in social sciences or business studies.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained by writing to: The Secretary, Awards in Agricultural Economics, Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey KT7 0SL, quoting reference A/824. Applications must be returned to him not later than 31 January 1984.

LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE ON YOUR OWN!

For Catalogue, call or write: Audio-Forum, Suite 1120, 31 Kensington Square, London W8 5LE. Tel: 01-871 1947.

TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

Internationally accepted Nursery, Primary and Advanced Montessori Teaching Diploma taught by fully-qualified Home Study, Evening and Full-Time Courses. Ring, write or call for Prospectus. THE LONDON MONTESSORI CENTRE, Registered, Dept. 116, 18 Balderton Street, London W1T 1TG. 01-493 0165. 24 hour Answerphone.

WINTER HOLIDAYS IN FRANCE?

Free at the FRENCH INSTITUTE. Small intensive course, 10-15 December (10 hours tuition). 10-week intensive course commencing 16 January. Details: 14 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JR. 01-589 6211 ext 42.

ROME-APRIL 1984

The Anglo Italian Institute is holding two 14 day residential courses in 'Looking at Art as an Art'. Internationally renowned lecturers. An exciting and rewarding experience in art appreciation. Information from: The Secretary, A.I.I., 18 Balderton Street, London W1T 1TG. (0800) 21441.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

VICENTE CANADA BLANCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for Vicente Canada Blanch Fellowships for senior and junior students from October 1984. The Fellowships have as their object the promotion of the study of the culture and history of Spain, and are open to graduates of any university for research in Spain or in recognised subject of academic study in Spain.

The Senior Fellowship is of the value of not less than £3,500 and the Junior Fellowship not less than £2,500 a year, and will normally be payable for one year but may be renewed.

For Senior Fellowships reference will be given to postdoctoral candidates. For Junior Fellowships candidates must be engaged in or prepared to undertake a postgraduate course of study approved by the Committee of Award.

Applications for Fellowships payable from 1 October, 1984 must be received on or before 1 February, 1984 by the Scholarships Secretary, University of London, Senate House, Room 21A Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further information may be obtained.

Super Secretaries

BOSSY BOOTS

Our City-based client is currently seeking a highly motivated and experienced individual to take on the role of a 'Bossy Boots' in their Sales Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, training and supervision of a team of sales staff. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

SECRETARY-AUDIO SH

Chartered Surveyors, Royal CV, smallish office. Tel: Peter Buckhurst 01-580 4640/1050

CONFERENCE ORGANISER

P.A./SEC. £8,000+ Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual with experience in organising conferences and events. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning, coordination and execution of all aspects of the conference. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

ENGLISH/FRENCH SECRETARIES

Various International Companies urgently require secretaries with good skills in English or French for a variety of positions. The successful candidates will be responsible for administrative duties and will receive a competitive salary. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

THEATRE ADMINISTRATOR'S

A well known firm is seeking a Theatre Administrator for its London office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the theatre, including the booking of performances, the management of the staff, and the coordination of all administrative matters. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

TOP P/A SECRETARY

For a leading international company, a top P/A Secretary is required for its London office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the P/A's and will receive a competitive salary. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

COLLEGE LEAVES

Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual with experience in organising college leaves. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning, coordination and execution of all aspects of the college leave. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

ADVERTISING PA ASSISTANT

Have you a friendly disposition, good typing and writing skills, and a keen interest in advertising? If so, we have a position for you as a PA Assistant in our Advertising Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for administrative duties and will receive a competitive salary. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

DESIGN

Small firm of consultants need a designer with a good eye for design and a keen interest in the fashion industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design of all aspects of the firm's work. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

PLANNING & INFORMATION SERVICES

Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual with experience in planning and information services. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning, coordination and execution of all aspects of the service. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

LECTURE/DISCUSSION

Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual with experience in lecturing and discussion. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning, coordination and execution of all aspects of the service. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY/PA

Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual with experience in confidential secretarial and P/A duties. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning, coordination and execution of all aspects of the service. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

MAINTENANCE

Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual with experience in maintenance. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning, coordination and execution of all aspects of the service. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

RECEPTIONIST

Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual with experience in receptionist duties. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning, coordination and execution of all aspects of the service. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

RECEPTIONIST

Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual with experience in receptionist duties. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning, coordination and execution of all aspects of the service. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

RECEPTIONIST

Extremely interesting position for a highly motivated individual with experience in receptionist duties. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning, coordination and execution of all aspects of the service. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Graduate recruitment directories

Undergraduates in their final year who are currently considering their career options in the coming season will probably have already encountered one or more of the major graduate recruitment directories which are distributed, free of charge, on demand, from university and polytechnic careers services. What they may not be aware of is that their choice of directory is rapidly becoming the centre of a controversial debate between employers, the careers service and the principal publishers concerned. The debate which has led to many services being increasingly selective about the directories they choose to distribute in bulk.

To understand the issues involved, it is necessary to take a close look at each of the directories and the differences in approach and content which exist between them.

There are four main contenders: *GO* (published by the New Opportunity Press) and *DOG* (published by VNU Business Publications) - both of these are produced by commercial publishers and contain details of employers who are specifically intending to recruit graduate trainees in the coming season. The employers pay for their entries in much the same way as they pay for recruitment advertising. Subject to set standards of style and accuracy, they have absolute control over the information the entries contain and the way in which it is written.

*GET* (published by Hobson/CRAIC) - Hobson's Press is the commercial publisher linked to the Careers Research and Advisory Centre, a registered educational charity financed by major subscriptions and donations, licensing income and project sponsorship. In addition to separate employer entries similar to those which appear in *GO* and *DOG*, *GET* also contains a comprehensive directory of employers in the appendix. The directory is compiled by CRAIC itself using a data-based system of reference paid for by the centre's subscription and not directly by the employers which appear in the text.

*ROGET* is published on behalf of the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS) by the Central Services Unit, a non-profit making body supported by subscriptions from all universities and polytechnics in the British Isles. The basic entries are compiled by the unit using a data-base system similar to the employed by CRAIC and they are offered to employers on a free basis. Crucial to the controversy, however, is the fact that employers are charged for any additional space they choose to take out in the entry.

With the development of *ROGET*, a directory produced on behalf of the

University of East Anglia, Norwich

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING STUDIES AND ACCOUNTANCY RESEARCH ASSISTANT (CAPP PROJECT)

An experienced and good background in logic and functional programming is required. The chosen candidate will work with Dr J. E. Kennedy under the supervision of Dr M. E. Sleep.

The post is for a three year period, and the applicant will be expected to spend the first 6 months of the year at the Research and Accountancy 16 scale (£6318 to £8339 p.a.).

Letters of application including details of qualifications and experience should be addressed to Dr M. E. Sleep, School of Computing Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TL.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The American University in Europe

Associate, Bachelor and Master degrees in Business Administration, Hotel Management, Law, Economics, Political Science, Computer Science, Pre-Engineering and Pre-Medicine. Degrees are awarded by the American University in Europe, Washington, D.C.

BBA and MBA programs also available as evening classes in London and Paris.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, Dept. 11, 20, rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, France. Tel: 01-4778 1000.

CRUCIAL EXAMS IN 1984?

GCSE '84 or A Level? Applying for a job? Graduating? Qualifications? NOW IS THE TIME to consult us for expert assessment and guidance. Free brochures:

- CAREER ANALYSIS
- GCSE '84 or A Level?
- Applying for a job?
- Graduating?

01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

University of Reading

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from graduates for the above post. The person appointed will assist in the general work of the Office and will be responsible for the administration of the University's administrative services. The appointment is for a fixed term of 3 years from 1 March 1984. Salary on the Admin. Grade 1 scale £6,510 - £11,615 plus LRS/USPS benefits. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AA, quoting Ref. P.11. Closing date 12 December 1983.

School of Oriental and African Studies

MALE STUDENT, LONDON WC1E 7TP

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian in the School of Oriental and African Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library and will receive a competitive salary. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

Schoolteacher Fellowships

Applications are invited for election to a number of Schoolteacher Fellowships in the Department of Education. The successful candidates will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will receive a competitive salary. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

Queen Mary College, University of London

CENTRE FOR COMMERCIAL LAW STUDIES

Applications are invited for two positions in the Centre for Commercial Law Studies. The successful candidates will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the centre and will receive a competitive salary. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

STAFF OFFICER

The University seeks applications for the post of Staff Officer to assume the function of the personnel officer (including industrial relations). Candidates should have a minimum of five years' experience in personnel administration and in trade union negotiation.

Salary in the region of £17,000 p.a. Superannuation.

Further particulars and application forms available from the Senior Assistant Secretary, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

Closing date: 15 December 1983.

TEFL PORTUGAL

Teachers (20 required December 83 to June 84) need a good command of English and a minimum of 2 years' experience in teaching. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus travel and accommodation. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

MATHS AND CHEMISTRY

Maths and Chemistry tuition required in Christmas holidays for 10-12 year olds. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

Education

Scottish Marine Biological Association

Deputy Director

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Director of the Association's Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory, Oban, Scotland.

The Dunstaffnage Laboratory undertakes fundamental, multi-disciplinary research into the processes controlling marine ecosystems, particularly in Scottish coastal waters, but also in the deeper seas off the adjacent continental shelf. Applied research is also carried out on the impact of industrial development on the marine environment and into fish farming. There are close links between the Laboratory and several Scottish Universities and some post-graduate teaching is undertaken in conjunction with Stirling University. The Laboratory is mainly funded by a grant-in-aid from the Natural Environment Research Council and by research contracts commissioned by Government Departments and Industry. There is a total of about 90 staff, of whom 55 are in the Science Group. The total budget is about £1.6m, of which about £0.9m is from commissioned research.

The successful candidate will be particularly involved in the long-term planning, direction and management of the Laboratory's research programmes, working closely with the Assistant Director responsible for the commissioned research programmes. Candidates will be expected to have established reputations in marine science, preferably with experience of managing and administering scientific research.

The post is graded as Senior Principal Scientific Officer, with a salary scale of £15,605 - £19,317. S.M.B.A. staff are members of the NERC Superannuation Scheme.

Application forms and further details of the post and the work of the Laboratory are available from the Director, Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory, PO Box 3, Oban, Argyll, PA34 4AD, Scotland. Telephone: 0631 62244. Completed application forms should be returned to him by 16th December 1983 and should include a curriculum vitae with a full publications list.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY

DEPUTY SECRETARY

Applications from graduates under the age of 45 are invited for the post of Deputy Secretary. Candidates should have a lively interest in research in a wide range of the humanities and/or social sciences, a specialist knowledge of a broad area of scholarship and proven ability and relevant experience in administration. Appointment will be to Grade III of the national salary structure for University Administrative Staff, currently £13,515 to £16,925 p.a. plus London Allowance of £1,186p.a. Duties to commence as soon as possible.

Further particulars are available from The Secretary, The British Academy, 20-21 Cornhill Terrace, London WC1 4QP. Tel: 01 487 5966. Closing date for applications 10th December, 1983.

University of Cambridge

Treasurer of the University

The Vice-Chancellor invites applications for the office of Treasurer of the University, which is now vacant. The present stipend of the office is £22,664 a year.

Persons interested in applying for the office are asked in the first instance to seek particulars by writing to the Vice-Chancellor, The Master's Lodge, Downing College, Cambridge, CB2 1DQ.

The closing date for applications will be 14 December 1983.

Portrait Sculptor

Madame Tussaud's invite applications from PROFESSIONAL PORTRAIT SCULPTORS in the London area to work in the Studio of Madame Tussaud's on a commission basis. Applicants should have reached a high standard in figurative and portrait work. Apply in writing enclosing a small selection of slides or photographs to: Ian Hanson, Head of Studios, Madame Tussaud's Ltd., Marylebone Road, London NW1 5LR.

Madame Tussaud's

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

INNS OF COURT SCHOOL OF LAW

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Officer at the Inns of Court School of Law. Candidates should have a good degree. Preference may be given to a candidate with experience in academic administration. Salary within the scale £8,370-£13,366 (inclusive of London Allowance) plus superannuation (U.S.S.). There are opportunities for further advancement. Application forms and further particulars from the Sub-Dean, Council of Legal Education, 105-111 Inn Place, London WC1R 3DX. Closing date for applications: 28th November 1983.

University of Essex

CHAIRMAN OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Chair in Computer Science in the field of computer architecture for appointment as a senior lecturer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will receive a competitive salary. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

Polytechnic of Central London

SCHOOL OF LAW

LECTURER II IN LAW

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer II in Law. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will receive a competitive salary. If you are interested, please send your CV to: [Contact Information]

The University of Manchester

DIRECTOR OF ESTATES AND SERVICES

Applications are invited for a new post of Director of Estates and Services. The Director will be one of three senior administrative officers advising the Vice-Chancellor. The University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL. In whom applications should be sent by December 1983.

WHICH SCHOOL? Free advice from




## FLATSHARIN

[illegible][illegible]

**WANTED.** Constant need here for qualified country property salesmen. 1-2 yrs. exp. Call 1976 H. T. New.

**...where will you  
Mistress to tonight?**

**Y's of course, James!**

 **MASTERS**  
BAR & RESTAURANT  
3 GATE, LONDON SW7.  
**GOOD & FANTASY**  
RESERVE 581-5888  
your 5.30 - 8.00 p.m.

*the Times or*  
*Times*  
*1 or 3333*  
*p.m. to 5.30 p.m.*

[illegible][illegible]

10







# Remembering the past . . . fearing for the future

Continued from page 1

He was followed by Prince Andrew, the Duke of Kent and Prince Michael of Kent. Further wreaths were laid on behalf of other members of the royal family who watched from a balcony.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher led the political leaders, laying a wreath on behalf of the Government. Mr Neil Kinnock, at the ceremony for the first time as leader of the Opposition, followed, then made way for Mr David Steel.

Dr David Owen of the Social Democratic Party, who was refused a place at the Cenotaph alongside the other party leaders, was in Plymouth and laid a wreath at the city's war memorial.

He declined to comment on his absence from Whitehall, saying: "I am not prepared to talk about politics today. This is neither the time nor the place. There are times when even politics must be put to bed and this is one of them."

He did, however, remark on the decision to review the position next year: "Let's hope wiser counsel prevails next time."

The day brought a crop of protests including one from war widows who laid a floral cross at the Cenotaph after the official service.

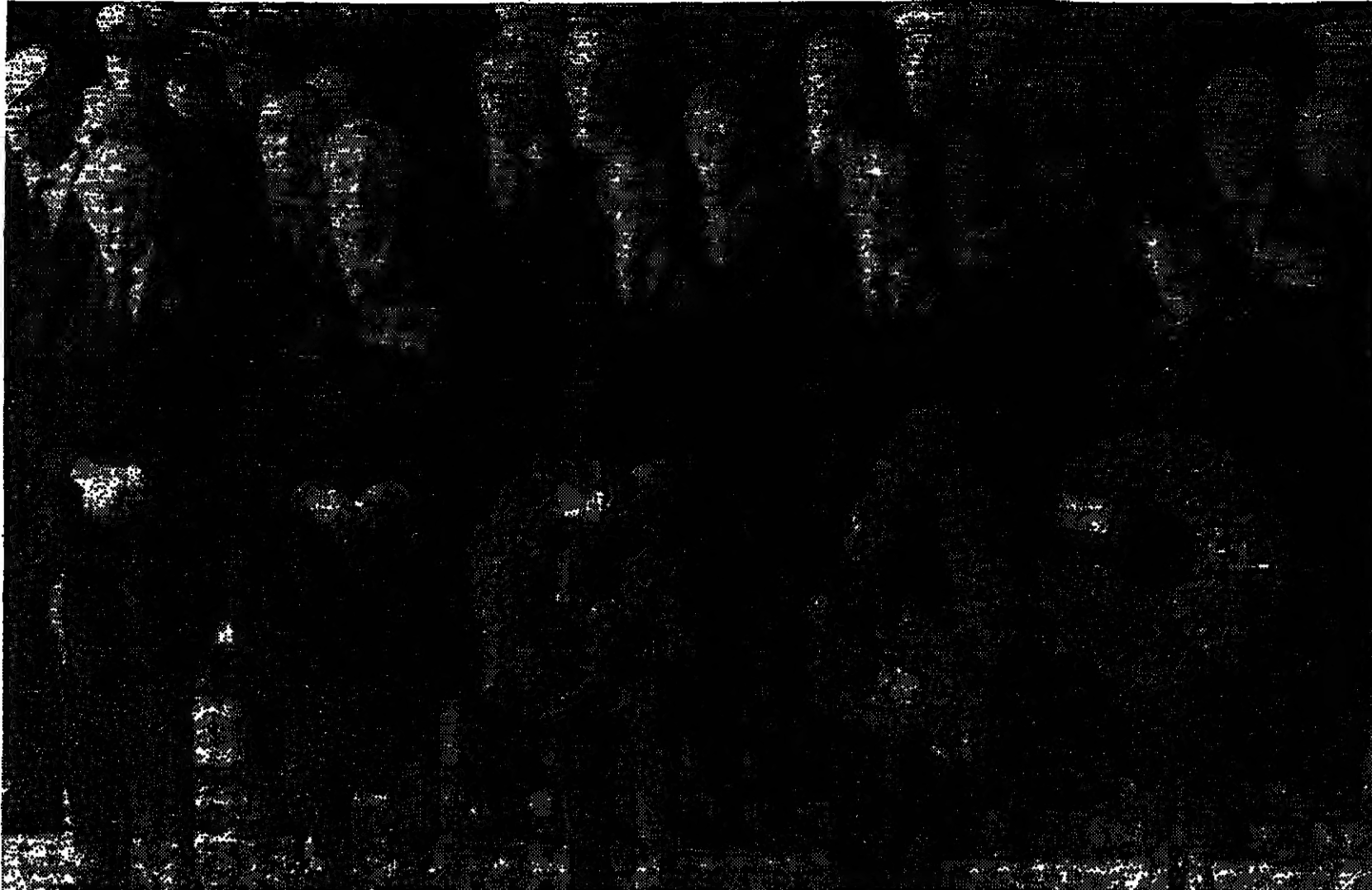
Mrs Iris Strange, president of British War Widows and Associates, said: "We represent the widows of the first and second world wars and we are seeking parity with those widowed since 1973, who are entitled to larger benefits."

Down the road at Parliament Square, 26 anti-nuclear protesters were arrested during a mock "die in". The Peace Anonymous group had hoped to stage the demonstration at the Cenotaph but strict security kept them away.

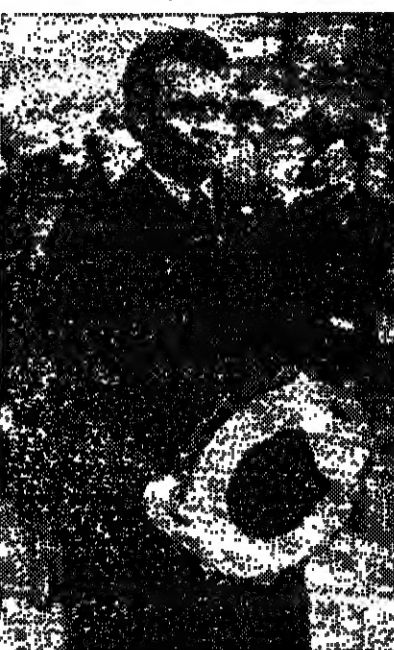
The women at Greenham ignored reports that the missiles may arrive at the base tomorrow and instead held their own Remembrance Day ceremony.

At 11am they formed circles outside each of the base's eight gates, held hands and stood in silence. Then they grouped at the main gate for a slow march carrying placards saying: "Who killed Karen Silkwood?" to the base of a candle on a tumbourine. The march took two hours to travel 200 yards.

Karen Silkwood was an American nuclear analyst who was mysteriously killed in a road accident when on her way to give a journalist documentary evidence of safety violations at the power station where she worked. All her papers had disappeared from her car when her body was found.



Former Prime Ministers Lord Wilson of Rievaulx and Mr Edward Heath, Mr David Steel, Liberal Leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour Leader, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher wait to place their wreaths on the Cenotaph. Photograph: Bill Warhurst



Dr David Owen pauses before laying his wreath at Plymouth Naval War Memorial



A policeman salutes outside the Greenham Common air base as women protesters hold hands and form a circle during their own Remembrance Day ceremony



Mrs Iris Strange, President of the British War Widows (centre), with other war widows at the Cenotaph ceremony

## Letter from Leipzig

### Where East meets pre-war West

They serve "Mephistopheles meat" in the Auerbach cellars, where a chunk of the Faust legend is set. And round the walls of this now rather ordinary cafe scenes from Goethe's play depict the drunken students, the encounters with the devil.

Both food and atmosphere hold fewer temptations nowadays, however; it is one of many cafes near the ancient market-place where you need Mephistopheles' cunning to find a place among the carousing students in the evenings.

Watching the hopefuls mill around the door reminded me so much of Russia. Indeed Leipzig, so much in German history, legend and music, is a visible symbol of the influence of the Soviet Union and of the German Democratic Republic's fidelity to the Soviet system.

The architecture tells it all. The magnificent old Rathaus and other structures from the age of Luther, with steeply sloping roofs and tiers of dormer windows, dominate the market-place under state protection, a point of pride in a city that still salvaged something from Allied bombing.

But the buildings of nineteenth century bourgeois affluence are less honoured. The proprietors' names have been removed, the fancy Victorian tracery work left to crumble or roughly patched up, and instead functional descriptions announce the functional goods on sale inside.

The new state combines are housed in vast windowless shopping centres or in concrete panelled blocks that only a believer in proletarian starkness could find attractive.

The new city of Leipzig does not believe in little alleyways, boutiques or intimacies of scale: the tower blocks and squares, fountains and flowerbeds are vast rectangular monuments to post-war socialist redevelopment, where the preference for the collective over the individual is expressed in physical form.

Much else had a Soviet feel: the slogans, of course, and posters against Nato missiles on almost every shop window; the many Soviet officers in the streets, and those of the GDR Army who wear similar long-flared greatcoats; the loudspeakers erected on street corners where the masses waiting for their trams are edified with national radio broadcasts; the overheated public building (hotter than in West Germany) and the sour old cronies who insist you leave your cloak in the cloakroom each time.

Like Moscow, Leipzig had a large population of third world students. And, similarly, young people in jeans and anoraks boast rebellious symbols of the West: long hair and plastic carrier-bags from West German shops. Young and old carry the inevitable string bags, in case an unexpected delivery turns up in the shops.

But what a difference in the shops themselves! Russian tourists - and there are many - are open-mouthed at the wealth of food elegant clothes, well-made blankets, kitchenware, toys, precision instruments and lift equipment. The windows are tastefully stocked.

Michael Binyon

### Runcie's plea for peace

Continued from page 1

own land and all over the world, precisely because they have never surrendered to easy talk, but march instead under the banner "Gott Über Alles".

This did not mean Christians were unwilling to cooperate with others who had a sincere desire for peace. The world stood in such great danger that Christians had to seek allies among men of goodwill everywhere.

The archbishop's sermon was translated for parish by the Archbishop Johannes

Hempel, chairman of the bishops' conference of the German Democratic Republic to whose steadfastness and refusal to compromise in the face of considerable government pressure on the church Dr Runcie paid public tribute in Leipzig last week.

Dr Runcie also called for a religious war against "hygienic words" which fed complacency about the dangers facing the world and an end to propaganda and the "sterile abuse between East and West", which poisons language and turns other human beings into sub-human monsters.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, attends the association's 1983 Eve of Conference Dinner at the Redwood Lodge Hotel, Farnham, Surrey, 7.30.

The Duke of Gloucester attends the President's Luncheon at Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Great George Street, London, 12.45.

#### Talks, lectures

Terrace houses in London, by Ashley Barker for Chichester Civic

### Society, at Dolphin and Anchor Hotel, West Street, Chichester, 7.30.

#### Music

Piano recital by John Humphries and Allan Schiller, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 7.30.

Early Music by Solomon String Quartet, Bygones Theatre, University of Aston, Birmingham, 7.30.

Concert by Scottish Chamber Orchestra, with James Galway (flute), Music Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Concert by Richard Thompson Band, Brewery Arts Centre, Kendal, Cumbria, 8.30.

### Recital by Janet Hilton (clarinet) and Keith Swallow (piano), St Paul's Hall, Halesfield, 7.30.

#### General

Musical Fireworks Display, Recreation Ground, Brecon Road, Hay-on-Wye, 7.30.

#### New exhibitions

Silkscreen prints by Christopher Pratt, Glasgow Print Studio, 128 Ingram Street, Glasgow, Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 10.30 to 4 (until Dec 8).

Fine Art by a collection of artists, and felt hangings by Freda Walker, Abbott Hall, Kendal, Cumbria, Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (until Dec 18).

Stonemasonry and drawing by Rosemary Terry and Peter Ling, E. M. Flint Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45 (until Dec 10).

Work of the Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until Dec 3).

Last chance to see The Highland Clearances: Paintings by Peter Seddon, St Andrews University, 10 to 5 (ends today).

#### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Education (Grants and Awards) Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): Travel Concessions for the Unemployed Bill, second reading. Debates on EEC committee reports on pollution-principle and on European Monetary System.

#### Vine disease

The Central Office of Information has issued a warning against complacency to viticulturists, who may dismiss phylloxera as a historical disaster which wiped out many of Europe's vines in the 19th century. If they have planted grape vines this year they should check their plants carefully for signs of the disease before leaf fall. Grape phylloxera is an aphid-like insect that damages vines in many countries but has been eradicated here. The most notable symptom is prominent galls on the underside of the leaves, which may be as much as one-quarter of an inch in diameter and are green, sometimes flushed with red. Do not try to destroy the infestation but phone the nearest Ministry of Agriculture office.

#### South Wales trains

British Rail is increasing the number of daily train services running between South Wales and Paddington to 23 each way from today to reduce the traffic congestion on the Severn Bridge. The one additional train leaves Cardiff at 8.48am Newport at 9.01, Bristol Parkway at 9.25, arriving Paddington at 10.56 (on Saturdays the train will start from Swansea). Return will be at 6.17pm from Paddington, arriving Bristol Parkway at 7.46, Newport at 8.09 and Cardiff at 8.26.

Burglar Saver fares can be used on this train. Prices are £17 from Swansea; £15 from Cardiff and Newport and £12 from Bristol Parkway.

### Nature notes

Magpies are foraging further afield; besides their familiar chatter, they have a curious double note, like an oak cracking in a rowlock. Blackbirds are noisy at dawn and dusk, they set up a persistent, aggrieved clinking note, directed at other blackbirds roosting near them. Lesser redpolls flock to the birches and alders in the South of England. Hird parties of them keep foraging over each other on the wing as they work their way along a line of trees. Among the twigs they are as acrobatic as blue tits.

Many hedges are bare, but where leaves remain on the trees they are often brilliantly coloured: White-browed leaves are clear honey colour; rowan leaves are crimson with pink centres; hawthorn hedges have a strong purple glow.

Hedgehogs are common on the roads, but they are preparing their winter nests of moss and dry leaves in holes in the field-banks. Once they go into hibernation, they rarely appear again until the spring. Some foxes are still in family parties with the wizen, but they will start life on their own as the winter closes in.

DJM

### Anniversaries

Births: Robert Fulton, pioneer of the steam boat, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1765; Sir Charles Lyell, geologist, Kinnordy, Scotland, 1797; Claude Monet, Paris, 1840; Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India, 1947-64; A. B. Shinde, India, 1889; Sir Frederick Banting, discoverer of insulin, Nobel laureate 1923, Alliston, Ontario, 1891; The Prince of Wales, Buckingham Palace, 1948; Dietrich Justus, Byzantine emperor, 527-65; Istanbul, 565; Gottfried Leibniz, scientist and philosopher, Hanover, 1716; George Wilhelm Hegel, philosopher, Berlin, 1831.

### The pound

Bank Bank  
Buys Sells  
Australia \$ 1.67 1.59  
Austria Sch 29.50 27.50  
Belgium Fr 84.00 80.80  
Canada \$ 1.69 1.62  
Denmark Kr 14.77 14.07  
Finland Mk 8.82 8.42  
France Fr 12.38 11.98  
Germany DM 4.69 4.30  
Greece Dr 157.00 149.00  
Hong Kong \$ 1.31 1.26  
Ireland Pt 24.75 23.00  
Italy Lira 365.00 347.00  
Japan Yen 166.00 160.00  
Netherlands Gld 1.60 1.50  
Norway Kr 205.00 191.00  
Portugal Esc 205.00 191.00  
South Africa Rd 1.75 1.62  
Spain Ptas 166.00 160.00  
Sweden Kr 12.14 11.57  
Switzerland Fr 3.34 3.17  
USA \$ 1.53 1.48  
Yugoslavia Dnr 223.00 208.00

### Resale Price Index: 340.7

London: The FT index closed up 4.5 on Friday at 1250.20.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 14.33 on Friday at 1250.20.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1983. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200, Victoria Road, London, W6 6DF. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

### Roads

London and South-east: A501: Lane closed westbound at Euston Road (Kings Cross) junction with Mableton Lane. B174: One lane each way, temporary signals at Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, N of A503 Forest Road. A4088: One lane each way at Blackbird Hill and Neasden Lane.

Midlands: M54: Lane closed at junction 5. A456: One lane, temporary signals at Welsh Gate, Bewdley. A38: One lane on Tyburn Road, Birmingham, into city.

Norfolk: A37: Buxton Road, Macfield, closed between Commercial Road and French Avenue, diversion signposted.

Liverpool: Queensway tunnel closed 9.15pm to 5.45, diversion via Liverpool Wallasey tunnel. M62: One carriageway shared between junctions 29 (M1) and 3 (Rothwell).

A428: Temporary lights at Lynham bank, Whitshire, between Clipperton and Wootton Bassett. A476: One lane, temporary signals from Marbury Tydfil to Pontypool.

A38: Lane closed at Marsh Mills viaduct and Lee Mill, Plymouth, diversions.

Scotland: A7: Single lane, temporary lights S of Selkirk. Edinburgh: Roadworks on George Street at junction of Hanover Street and junction of Camond Street with Quality Street. A91's Roadworks on Springburn Road, Glasgow, at junction of Hawthorn Street.

Information supplied by the A.A.

### The papers

"There is no need for Mrs Thatcher to look too hard for examples of the Victorian values she cherishes," the Daily Mirror says. "In London's East End, there are 2,500 of them. They are the epitome of the Victorian values of hard work, thrift and industry."

"The Prime Minister has grasped the uncomfortable truth that Britain now has two superpowers to worry about instead of one. The Sunday Mirror said yesterday: The American invasion of Grenada had made Mrs Thatcher realize that the Reagan Administration could no longer be trusted. She might even regret accepting United States cruise missiles."

The Observer said that the Government had badly miscalculated the state of public opinion about control of cruise missiles. It was now forced to question American good will on the missiles as well as on Grenada and Lebanon. It was now clear that a change to dual British and American control of the missiles would do much to allay public misgivings about them in Britain.

### Weather forecast

Pressure will be high over Britain but a trough will cross the far NE.

6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, SE, Central S, E, Central N England, E Midlands, Dry, sunny periods, variable cloud, frost early and late. Wind NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 5C (43F).

W Midlands, Wales, NW England, late of Mon & Tuesday Dry, sunny periods, frost early and late; wind E, mainly moderate; max temp 5 to 7C (43 to 45F).

Channel Islands, SW England/Surrey, intervals, variable cloud, risk of light showers, some frost inland; wind NE, moderate to fresh, locally strong; max temp 5C (43F).

London District, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Angus, Frost in places early and late; wind variable, light; max temp 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).

Shetland, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, some rain or showers, some SW to W, moderate, increasing fresh, locally strong; max temp 5C (43F).

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

### NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars

Fronts Warm Cold Occluded  
Symbols are on adjoining pages

Pressure will be high over Britain but a trough will cross the far NE.

6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, SE, Central S, E, Central N England, E Midlands, Dry, sunny periods, variable cloud, frost early and late. Wind NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 5C (43F).

W Midlands, Wales, NW England, late of Mon & Tuesday Dry, sunny periods, frost early and late; wind E, mainly moderate; max temp 5 to 7C (43 to 45F).

Channel Islands, SW England/Surrey, intervals, variable cloud, risk of light showers, some frost inland; wind NE, moderate to fresh, locally strong; max temp 5C (43F).

London District, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Angus, Frost in places early and late; wind variable, light; max temp 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).

Shetland, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, some rain or showers, some SW to W, moderate, increasing fresh, locally strong; max temp 5C (43F).

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

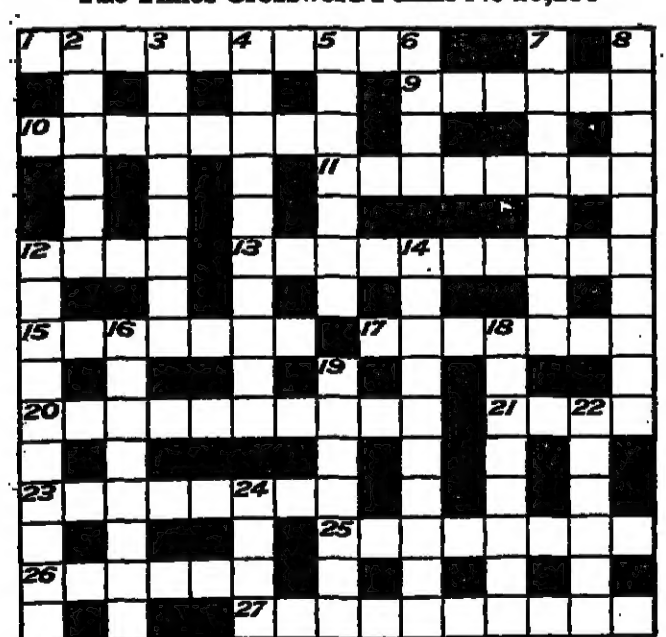
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, sea rough or strong, moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, perhaps locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,286



### ACROSS

- 1 Fabulous way to make Carol happy (10).
- 9 In turn I have a voice (6).
- 10 Danger abroad, I do pray for resolution (8).
- 11 A 13 fruit tree (8).
- 12 Making clear, etc., about record holder (10).
- 13 Frankness may suffice, before you are outspoken (7).
- 14 Slatters - English or Yugoslav? (7).
- 15 A close contest (10).
- 16 Manage to cover a wall (4).
- 17 Mysterious events continuing around the south (6-2).
- 18 Having nothing finally in one domain, move to another (8).
- 19 Encourage a song-writer (6).
- 20 Always wanting more fashionable fur around backward Isle (10).

### DOWN

- 2 Lancashire town that's no end fast (6).